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MEDICAL LIBRARY & HISTORICAL JOURNAL

Vol. V, No. 2 June, 1907

The foundation stones of the whole modern structure of human wisdom have all been laid by the architects of yesterday. Thrice wise is he who knows the quarries and builders of bygone ages and is able to differentiate the stones which have been rejected from those which have been utilized

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MEDICAL LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL

Vol. 5 June, 1907 No. 2

DOCTORS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS COURT.

By James P. Warbasse, M.D.,

BROOKLYN-NEW YORK.

THAT loquacious genius and literary prodigy, Doctor Samuel Johnson, was the sovereign of all the English world of letters in the middle period of the Eighteenth Century. Nothing that touched humanity was alien to his interests, and many were the followers of the art of medicine who came within his court. In the "Life of Doctor Samuel Johnson, and his Conversations with Many Eminent Persons," as presented to us by Mr. James Boswell, Esq., we find a border-line where medicine touches literature; and, without entering into the great realm of physic on the one side or yet into the dominion of letters on the other, we may, with some profit and entertainment, mingle among the men of this border-land, pausing the longest with those strong characters who hold our attention the most securely.

While many of the greatest medical men of this period are found missing from the court of Samuel Johnson, we may be assured that it is because they are occupied with usefulness elsewhere and that it is no essential badge of medical worth to have one's name hung upon the lips of literature. Nor do we desire to be understood to be in sympathy with the vagaries uttered by Samuel Johnson or his faithful chronicler; we simply take out of Boswell's Life of Johnson the medical history therein presented, amplify it here and there from other sources, and thank the Ursa Major for his interest in the sons of Sol.*

Furthermore, medicine is under an obligation to Samuel

*The practitioners of medicine herein referred to are those whose names are found in The Life of Samuel Johnson. By James Boswell. Edited by Arnold Glover. J. M. Dent & Co., London, MCMI.

Johnson for the services which he has performed in the interests of medical history, and for attentions which he has bestowed upon the works of medical men. He wrote the life of Boerhaave (1739); he wrote the life of Sydenham (1742), which was afterwards prefixed to Dr. Swan's edition of the works of Sydenham; he wrote the dedication to Dr. Mead in Dr. James' Medical Dictionary (1743); he dedicated a number of his papers in *The Adventurer* to Dr. Bathurst (1753); he wrote the life of Sir Thomas Browne (1756); and he was the author of most complimentary reviews of Browne's "Christian Morals" (1756) and Goldsmith's "Traveller" (1764). Besides these he had among his friends many medical men. In this little view into the medical world of the 18th century we shall touch the lives only of those who are honored by mention in the chronicles of Mr. James Boswell.

At the convivial gatherings of "The Club" at Ivy Lane at the Turk's Head, and at the Essex Head, where the art of conversation was cultivated, as it never has been cultivated since, there were always medical members present. The disappearance of such gatherings as these, has accompanied the decadence of the gentle art of conversation, which was once the glory of medical men. At these gatherings the first doctor of medicine whom we encounter is Goldsmith.

Oliver Goldsmith, M.D. (1728-1774), was born in Ireland, at Ballymahon on the river Inny. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered upon medicine at Edinburgh in 1752. Here he played the flute, sang his songs, attended the lectures of Alexander Monro, and joined the Medical Society of Edinburgh. The record of his good fellowship, his singing and tale-telling is richer than the record of his devotion to medical studies.

He was a restless soul and soon proposed to go to Leyden to attend the lectures of Albinus. At Leyden he came in contact with Gaubius, remained long enough to study the character of the Dutch, and then set out on foot, and without money, to travel the continent. With his flute and his wits he won his way. At the University of Lorraine he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. At Paris he studied chemistry under Rouelle, and thence proceeded to Germany, Switzerland and Italy. His doctor's degree he received at Padua. At the end of a year of wandering, he landed at Dover with a few pence and much experience. Out of these travels he wrote the "Enquiry into Polite Learning in Europe," the "Philosophic

Vagabond," and secured much of the inspiration which entered into his greater works.

Again in England, the necessity of earning a livelihood presented itself. He turned his talents to this end, and was often sorely pressed in his many vocations. "I was without friends, recommendations, money or impudence, and that in a country, where, being an Irishman was sufficient to keep me unemployed. Many in such circumstances would have had recourse to the friars' cord, or the suicide's halter. But, with all my follies, I had principle to resist the one, and resolution to combat the other."

He prospered slowly, and built up some practice in medicine among the inopulent denizens of Southwark. Prior, in his life of Goldsmith, records that in conformity to the custom of physicians, Goldsmith wore a velvet coat. His means not being adequate for the purchase of a new one, he procured one second hand, which had required to have a patch set in the left breast to repair a breach. This operation had not been done with sufficient skill to pass the notice of his friends or persons with whom he came in close relation as a medical attendant. Prompted by pride to conceal what was obviously a sign of poverty, he was accustomed to hold his hat over this sartorial defect when making his calls; but this peculiar attitude being noticed, soon became a cause of merriment among the friends of poor Goldsmith who loved him none the less for his vanity.

While he devoted much time to literature and adventures, he applied for the humble office of hospital mate, but failed to pass the required examination. He lived in poverty much of the time—at Greene Arbour Court, in squalor. Here came Tobias Smollett to secure Goldsmith's collaboration in his new magazine, *The British.*

Writing for the magazines soon became his occupation, and with it came better emoluments and better living. Goldsmith was the original author of English letters purporting to emanate from Chinese sources and reflecting upon the wickedness of English customs. He published a series of such "Chinese Letters," and later saw them appear in a well patronized volume. These letters are fine pieces of satirical philosophy and history. He pokes fun at the fashions of the day, which Reynolds and Hogarth had already attacked with brush and pencil. A number of the papers deal with the quackery and the quacks, Rock

and Ward and the others, who kept themselves in the public eye through the advertising sheets of the day.

Then came the "Literary Club" with Johnson and the rest at the Turk's Head. And then appeared "The Traveller," which at once brought him into prominence as a poet the equal of Pope.

Again he took up the practice of physick at the advice of Reynolds, but failed completely, only to fall back upon literary work as a means of livelihood. At Brick Court, where he spent the remainder of his days, his apartments were directly over those of Blackstone, busy on his "Commentaries," and who was often interrupted by the roistering of Goldsmith and his convivial guests. When the King appointed Goldsmith professor of ancient history, without salary, in the Royal Academy, which he had recently established, Goldsmith wrote that he took it rather as a compliment to the institution, saying that honors to one in his situation "are something like ruffles to one that wants a shirt."

In his writings Goldsmith displayed a wonderful power of beautiful English expression, yet in conversation he failed utterly. It was Garrick who characterized Goldsmith,

"—for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, and talked like poor poll."

Johnson said, "The misfortune of Goldsmith in conversation is this: he goes on without knowing how he is to get off. His genius is great, but his knowledge is small."

Goldsmith had little money, and gave away liberally what little he had. He wrote, sang songs, ate, drank and was withal a merry man. He is found at his best in "The Deserted Village," which must be designated as one of the sweetest and most chaste examples of simple English verse.

"She Stoops to Conquer," which stands in the front rank of masterpieces of English comedy, is probably the best known of his dramatic productions. He wrote biographies and history, among which are an History of Greece and an History of England. His two great poems, "The Deserted Village" and "The Traveller," are among the first lessons of the young and the cherished memories of the old. His essays and letters hold a secure place among the finest examples of English style.

In his last illness he was attended by William Hawes, surgeon apothecary, who had in consultation Dr. Turton and Dr. Fordyce. He died at the age of 45, and was buried in the bury-

ing ground of Temple Church. Two years later a monument with a medallion portrait was erected to him in Westminster Abbey. Johnson wrote the Latin inscription which, translated, is as follows:

Of Oliver Goldsmith—
Poet, Naturalist, Historian,
who left scarcely any style of writing untouched,
and touched nothing that he did not adorn;
of all the passions, whether smiles were to be moved or tears,
a powerful yet gentle master;
in genius, sublime, vivid, versatile;
in style, elevated, clear, elegant—
the love of Companions,
the fidelity of Friends,
the veneration of Readers,
have by this monument honored his memory.
He was born in Ireland,
at a place called Palles,
on the 29 November, 1731.
Educated at Dublin,
and died in London,
4th April, 1774.

So loved was Goldsmith by his friends that upon the announcement of his death the strong Burke burst into tears. Reynolds laid aside his brush for a day, and Johnson settled into a deeper gloom.

Dr. RICHARD BATHURST, was the son of a West Indian planter. He was an admired and close friend of Dr. Johnson, and belonged to the club in Ivy Lane. He was a physician of no inconsiderable merit, but did not succeed in gaining much practice in London. He went as surgeon on the English expedition against Havana, and fell a sacrifice to the fever. Dr. Johnson wrote, "The Havannah is taken—a conquest too dearly obtained, for Bathurst died before it." He was one of the contributors with Johnson to *The Adventurer*.

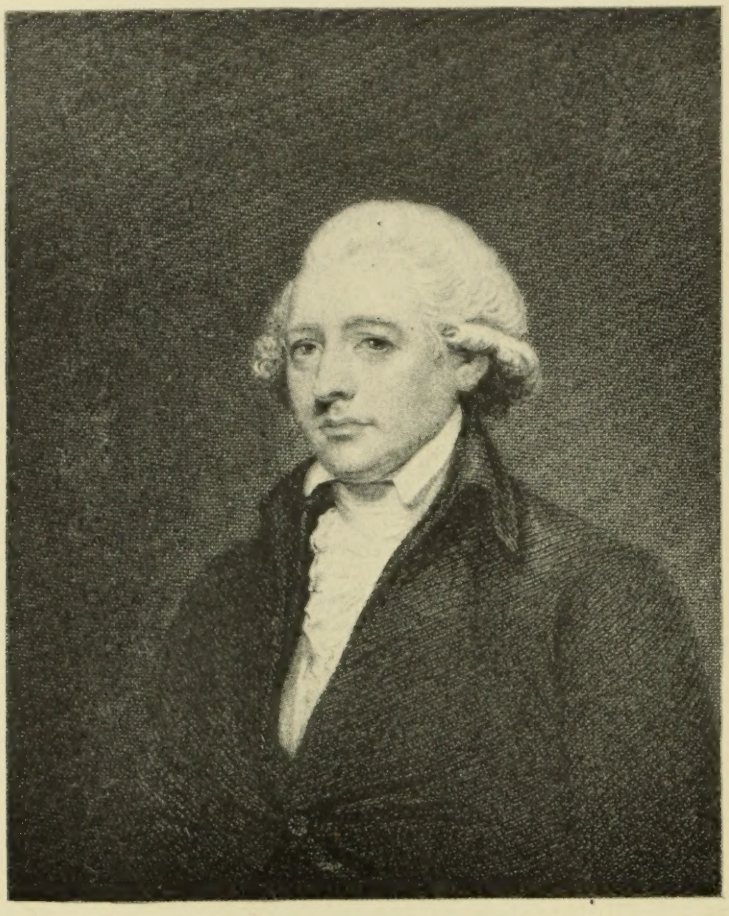
JOHN RUTTY, M.D., was a Quaker physician of Dublin, and author of several works, among which was "A Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies, by John Rutty, M.D." This publication was a diary kept by him from 1753 to the year in which he died, 1775, and published in two volumes. The work exhibits his simplicity, and honesty to a degree which is, if not instructive, at least amusing, as the following extracts will testify:

"Tenth month, 1753, 23. Indulgence in bed an hour too long."

"Twelfth month, 17. An hypochondriack obnubilation from wind and indigestion."

"Ninth month, 28. An overdose of whiskey."
"First month, 1757, 22. A little swinish at dinner and repast."
"31. Dogged on provocation."
"Second month, 5. Very dogged or snappish."

Good Dr. Rutty's "Spiritual Diary" might indicate that the life of a Dublin Quaker was not altogether free from irritation, and that the calm of Quakerism was no antidote to the vexations of the gout.

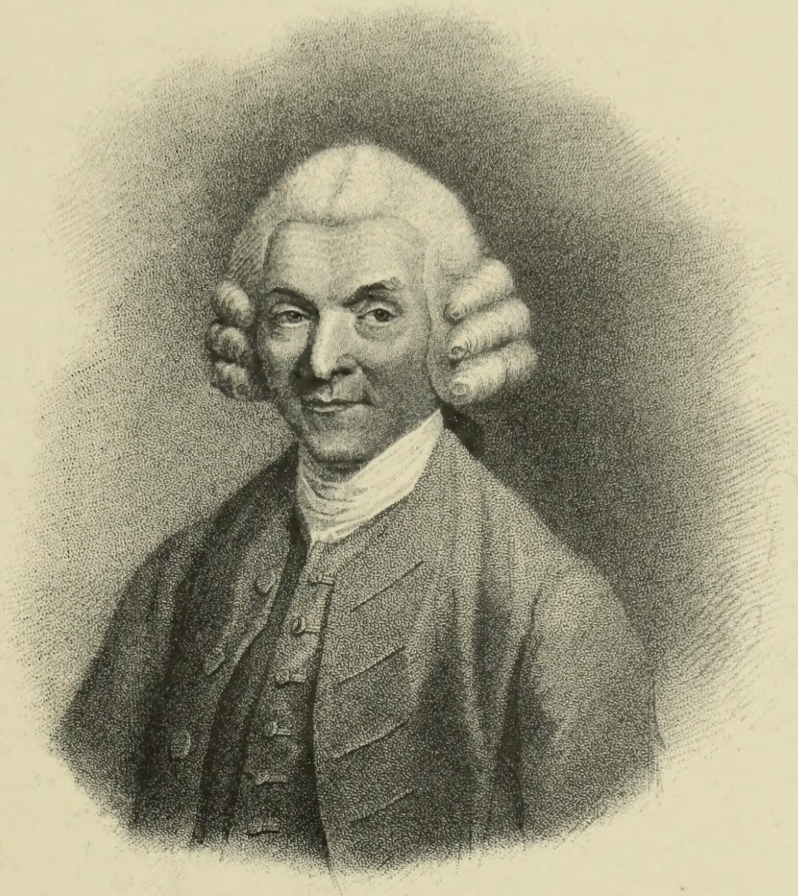


WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK.

THOMAS ARNOLD, M.D., was the author of "Observations on Insanity," published in London in 1782, of which Johnson said, "whoever wishes to see the opinions both of ancients and moderns, collected and illustrated with a variety of curious facts may read Dr. Arnold's very entertaining book."

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK (1745-1800), was one of the prominent surgeons in the latter part of the 18th century. When

Johnson suffered with sarcocele he was attended by Cruikshank and Pott. Johnson wrote frequently to him of himself with professions of appreciation. In one letter to Cruikshank, containing an account of his case with his symptoms, etc., he closes with these felicitous words: "In return for this account of my health, let me have a good account of yours, and of your prosperity in all your undertakings." In 1783, after the death of



WILLIAM HUNTER.

William Hunter, Johnson wrote the following for Cruikshank to Sir Joshua Reynolds who was then president of the Royal Academy: "The gentleman who waits on you with this, is Mr. Cruikshank, who wishes to succeed his friend, Dr. Hunter, as Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy. His qualifications are very generally known, and it adds dignity to the institution that such men are candidates." Cruikshank received the

appointment and also succeeded William Hunter as teacher on anatomy at the Hunterian Museum.

William Hunter (1718-1783), M.D., F.R.S., anatomist, accoucheur, surgeon, and elder brother of John Hunter, was reared in the country, seven miles from Glasgow, and at the age of thirteen entered Glasgow College where he remained for five years. He was appointed for the ministry, but after beginning the study gave it up, and went into medicine. He was a young man of most correct life and habits.

From 1737 to 1740 he worked and studied medicine with Cullen at Hamilton. In 1740 he attended Monro's lectures, in Edinburgh, and went to London in 1741. There he lived with Smellie who had come to London two years before and was practicing as an apothecary and accoucheur. He became assistant to Dr. John Douglas, and entered St. George's Hospital as a surgeon pupil. He also attended lectures in experimental philosophy. In 1746 there was in London a Society of Naval Surgeons which met in a house in Convent Garden to hear Samuel Sharpe lecture on operative surgery. Hunter succeeded Sharpe in his course and added a set of lectures on anatomy. This advertisement appeared in the *London Evening Post*, January 9-12, 1748:

> On Monday, the 1st of February, at Five in the
> Afternoon,
> Will Begin
> A Course of Anatomical Lectures,
> To which will be added the Operations of Surgery,
> with the application of Bandages.
> By William Hunter, Surgeon.
>
> Gentlemen may have an opportunity of learning the Art of Dissecting during the Whole Winter Season, in the same manner as at Paris.
>
> Printed Proposals to be delivered at Mr. Miller's, Bookseller, opposite the end of Katherine Street in the Strand.

From this time his rise was certain. He was admitted to the Corporation of Surgeons of London in 1747. In 1748 he visited Holland and Paris, and paid his respects to Albinus at Leyden. Returning to London, he was joined by his brother John and they began work together. In the same year he was appointed accoucheur of the Middlesex and to the British Lying-in Hospitals; and fortune was smiling upon him. He was made Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy of Arts.

In the early part of his career he practiced both surgery and

midwifery, but he always felt an aversion to the former and eventually gave it up. He is said to have been the first man to attend a queen of England in confinement—Queen Charlotte. To him belongs the credit of having discovered, dissected and described the lymphatic system.

The Hunter brothers made many discoveries in human anatomy in the course of their dissections, which they demonstrated to their classes. Many of these were supposed to have been appropriated later by Alex. Monro, Jr., in Edinburgh, who demonstrated them to his classes as his own. It always seemed strange to Hunter that, after a certain amount of correspondence had passed between some of his pupils and Monro, something that he had demonstrated in London would be rediscovered in Edinburgh. This was particularly noticeable in the cases of his discovery of the lachrymal ducts, of the seminal tubules, and of the anatomy of congenital hernia.

Percival Pott also published a pamphlet on this latter subject after he had visited the Hunters and been shown their dissections, but the name of Hunter does not appear in the pamphlet.

These two brothers were very close, but eventually they quarreled and separated, happily to be reconciled before William died.

William Hunter worked always. For more than thirty years he never left London save to see some patient in the country. He had no country home; he never married; he worked up to the time of his death, and lectured when he was dying. On his deathbed, with his brother back again at his side, he said, "If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die."

He gave his mind to his school. His hospital work and his private practice were made to serve the interests of the school. His "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus," published in 1775, is perhaps the greatest book that has been published on that subject.

In the library of the Royal College of Surgeons is a letter to him from Dr. Johnson thanking Hunter for his promise to present to the King a copy of the "Journey to the Hebrides." He was the friend of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hogarth and Johnson, and he was very close to the King. His large practice gave him an income which he expended in the interests of science and art. His collection of books alone numbered some

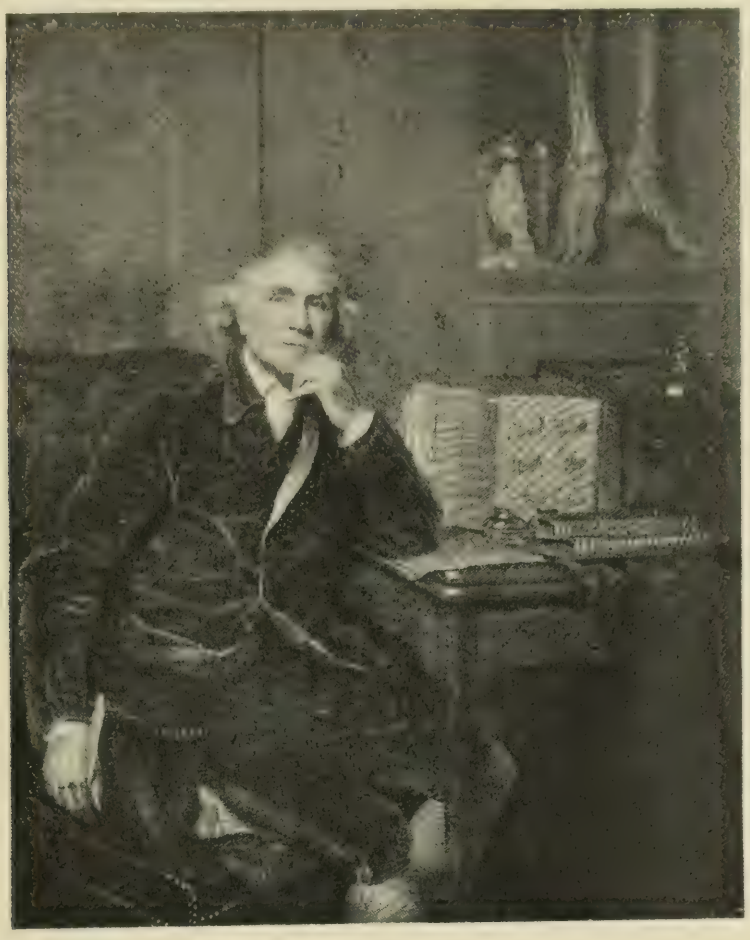
12,000 specimens of the work of almost every press since the invention of printing. Over a hundred years ago the British Museum offered 20,000 pounds for a portion of his collection of coins and medals. He was the consummate type of a cultured gentleman and scientist.

John Hunter (1728-1793), M.D., F.R.S., was the youngest of ten children, and a brother of William Hunter. He was born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow. When he was a boy he loved nature and went to her for his instruction. He watched the bees and the ants, and wondered why the leaves changed color in the autumn. He pestered people with questions about things that they did not know. He entered Oxford where he said, "They wanted to make an old woman of me, or that I should stuff Latin and Greek." He would none of it, but thirsted for a knowledge of the more vital things. He wrote to his brother, William, asking leave to come and work under him, and went to London in 1748 and joined his brother in his school of anatomy where he dissected, demonstrated and taught anatomy with an unparalleled zeal. He matriculated in St. George's Hospital as surgeon pupil in 1754.

John was not the refined gentleman that his brother was, but a sturdy rugged type, full of strength. He entered the field of science as a student of human anatomy, thence he passed to natural history and physiology, and from these to medicine and surgery, studying diligently from nature, and mastering each subject as far as possible. With signs of consumption developing, he entered the army as a staff-surgeon, and served with the British fleet. After two years he returned to London, and started practice as a surgeon, in which he continued for thirty years.

He made many discoveries in anatomy. Among these discoveries we may mention his work upon the lachrymal ducts, the seminal tubules, the anatomy of congenital hernia, the lymphatic system, the structure of the placenta, etc. To keep busy he bought two acres of land outside of London where he organized a museum of natural history. Here he kept and studied all sorts of animals. He had bees, fishes, lizards, ducks, dogs, lions and buffalo. All the while, he was studying anatomy, dissecting and practicing surgery. He became surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Then he married, gave lectures on surgery, physiology, anatomy, natural history. Gradually his practice

increased, but as he took on new duties he never relinquished the old. In 1776 he was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the King. During the same years he delivered his famous course of lectures on "Muscular Motion" before the Royal Society.



JOHN HUNTER.

When he was fifty years old he had a large practice which barely enabled him to pay his debts, so great were his expenses. He was always adding to his museum, till he spent no less than 70,000 pounds on it. He lavished on science the money that he earned at the risk of his life. His lot was one of long hours of work with little sleep and relaxation. He wrote indefatigably, and dictated a vast amount to a secretary late at night after the day's work was done. Works which added to his fame were published on "The Veins," "A Treatise on the Venereal Disease," a book of "Observations on the Animal Oeconomy," "The

Anatomy of the Whale," and about twenty volumes of manuscript on natural history and surgery. He devised the operation for aneurism (1785); and was appointed Deputy Surgeon General of the Army in 1786. He brought surgery into close touch with the natural sciences; and he taught the art of surgery as it had never been taught before.

John Hunter left a vast amount of work recorded in manuscript form and many volumes of unpublished writings, which after his death fell into the hands of his brother-in-law Dr. Everard Home. For twenty-three years Home had them in his possession. During that time he delivered lectures and read papers before learned societies of so high a character that he attained to distinction and became Sir Everard Home; and eventually, to destroy the evidences of his dishonesty, burned this immense collection of original manuscripts which represented the life blood of John Hunter.

Sir William MacCormac said in his Hunterian Oration, "Hunter rendered to his art and science greater service than any man had done before him, and his claim to our admiration rests not merely on what he did, but on what he suggested might be done. One cannot but be amazed at the multitude of subjects which engaged his interest and attention, the greatness of his achievements, or the far-reaching influence of so many of his inquiries. His spirit survives in the energy of others who follow in his footsteps, and serves to stimulate every student of biological science. His supreme endeavor was to study life in all its many-sided manifestations."

William Heberden (1710-1801), M.D., F.R.C.P., was graduated from Cambridge, and practiced medicine there for ten years, lecturing in the University the while, and then settled in London in 1748. He was the first to describe varicella, and angina pectoris (which was known as Heberden's asthma).

When Samuel Johnson had a paralytic stroke he wrote for Dr. Heberden to be brought.

Heberden had charge of John Hunter's case when he developed angina. He was a scientific observer and a prolific writer. His "Commentaries" are works in which we find an almost incredibly large amount of bedside observations classified and digested. They were compiled from notes written at the bedside of patients, and are based wholly upon what he saw and noted, having resolved for scientific accuracy never to draw upon his memory for any of his material. The great candor, accuracy,

and system discovered in these works have won him a high place in the scientific world.

Heberden was a man of high ideals, of modesty, dignity, and great purity of character. He was above all a scholar, and a lover of truth. He realized that in medicine there were too many theories and not enough facts; and with truly scientific spirit, without prejudice or doctrines, he applied his calm and deliberate mind to the task of recording symptoms of diseases and the effects of remedies.

He died in the ninety-first year of his age, having practiced medicine above sixty years. His sweetness of manner and benevolence raised him to an uncommon height in public esteem. His mind remained active and clear in his last years. Within forty-eight hours of his death he repeated a sentence from an ancient Roman author signifying that "death is kinder to none than those to whom it comes uninvoked."

Dr. Mudge, was a well-known surgeon of Plymouth. He entertained Reynolds and Johnson when they visited Plymouth. He was not more distinguished, according to Boswell, for quickness of parts and rarity of knowledge, than loved and esteemed for his amiable manners. When Johnson suffered with sarcocele he wrote to Mudge, describing his symptoms, and imploring his advice concerning the operation which Cruikshank had recommended: "my conviction of your skill, and my belief in your friendship, determines me to entreat your opinion and advice."

Dr. Amyat was a physician in London, but his name does not appear among the members of the Royal College of Physicians at that time. While Johnson was traveling with Sir Joshua Reynolds in Devonshire, he met Dr. Amyat at one of the rests where he was entertained. Being shown through the garden, Johnson was asked if he was a botanist, to which he replied, alluding to his near-sightedness, that if he would become a botanist he must first turn himself into a reptile.

Sir Paul Jodrell, M.D., F.R.C.P., was a younger brother of Richard Paul Jodrell whose plays were often erroneously ascribed to his medical brother. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to the London Hospital. In 1786 he went to India as physician to the Nabob of Arcot, who had applied to George III to send him a physician. The president of the College of Physicians, Sir George Baker, being

consulted, recommended Dr. Jodrell who received the honor of knighthood and sailed forthwith for India.

Sir Robert Sibbald (1641-1712), M.D., was the Founder of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He was a celebrated Scottish antiquarian. His "Remains," containing his autobiography, was published in 1837. The autobiography alone had been published earlier. In this latter he discovers himself to be a most candid man. He relates how that the Duke of Perth, then Chancellor of Scotland, urged him to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. He long resisted, until one day he felt himself instantaneously convinced, and with tears in his eyes rushed into the Duke's arms and embraced the ancient faith. He was devout and steadfast until one winter he accompanied his Grace and family to London, and lived in his household. Here the rigid fasting, prescribed by the Church, he found disposed him to reconsider his conversion, and he returned to the old Scottish Church. As a Catholic he became a protestant against dietary restrictions, and his apostasy was effected through the flesh pots of protestantism.

Martin Wall, M.D., F.R.C.P., practiced medicine at Oxford where he was a physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary. When Johnson visited Oxford in 1784, he engaged in a discussion with Dr. Wall, over their tea cups, in which he said that it was wonderful how little good Radcliffe's traveling fellowships had done; he knew nothing that had been imported by them, yet many additions to our medical knowledge might be got in foreign countries. "Inocculation," said Johnson, "has saved more lives than war destroys; and the cures performed by the Peruvian bark are innumerable. But it is in vain to send our traveling physicians to France, and Italy, and Germany, for all that is known there is known here; I'd send them out of Christendom; I'd send them among barbarous nations."

Lord Trimlestown, was descended from an ancient Irish line. He had studied physic and prescribed gratis for the poor. Concerning Sir Sibbald's autobiography it was Trimlestown who remarked that "as the ladies love to look to see themselves in a glass, so a man likes to see himself in his journal."

John Radcliffe (1650-1714), M.D., was one of the most striking personalities of this period. He was brusque and successful, arrogant and honest, witty and eminent. He went to school at Oxford, where he was graduated in arts and medicine. In his medical studies he interested himself particularly in the

From "Harper's Magazine."

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JOHN RADCLIFFE.

things that had immediate utility. His great success in acquiring a large practice was due to his devotion to the practical. He ignored tradition, which played so important a part in medical practice, and was guided by his own common sense, combined with a smattering of medical learning and a natural gift of observation and insight.

Radcliffe began practice at Oxford, but soon moved to London where he developed an immense clientèle. He became physician to Queen Anne, whom he offended by telling when she thought that she was sick, that she was in as good health as any woman breathing. He refused to become physician to King William on account of political principles, though the King continued to consult him. When called to see the dropsical William the Second, he told him that he would not have his Majesty's two legs for his three kingdoms, and William dismissed him.

Radcliffe arose to a high position in his profession because of his shrewd penetration and experience rather than because of his learning. He was independant and original. He attended Queen Mary in her last illness (smallpox), and was blamed because she did not recover. He was also blamed for not saving the life of Queen Anne whom he did not attend.

His next door neighbor was the artist, Sir Godfrey Kneller, with whom he quarreled over a partition gate. He notified Sir Godfrey that "he might do anything he pleased with the gate so that he did but refrain from painting it," to which Sir Godfrey replied that he "could take anything from Radcliffe but his physick."

Radcliffe was a man whose life was not an inspiration for the best in the practice of medicine, yet he was eminently successful from a business standpoint. He was not a man of learning yet he made great bequests to Oxford Universities, founding the Radcliffe Library, the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Radcliffe Observatory, and the Radcliffe Traveling Fellowships. Garth said, "for Radcliffe to found a library was as if an eunuch should found a seraglio."

He was distinguished for his many acts of bounty, and his great sagacity. Retiring from the practice of medicine in his old age he was elected to Parliament, but declined to be made a knight.

Upon his death he was buried at Oxford. It was fitting that he should be laid to rest surrounded by that classic city embellished by so many institutions bearing his name.

John Arbuthnot (1667-1735), M.D., F.R.C.P., was born at Arbuthnot, Scotland, and attended school at Aberdeen where he graduated in medicine. He went to London with little money, and commenced his career by teaching mathematics. Soon after the appearance of his "Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning," 1700, he began the practice of medicine. He was an attractive personality, a man of much learning, and succeeded well in practice. He was physician to Queen Anne. After the Queen's recovery from a serious illness Gay thus celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot in his prolog to the "Sheppard's Week:"

"A skillful leach (so God him speed)
They say had wrought this blessed end.
This leach Arbuthnot was yclept,
Who many a night not once had slept;
But watched our gracious Sovereign still:
For who could rest while she was ill?
Oh! mayst thou henceforth sweetly sleep.
Sheer swains! oh, sheer your softest sheep
To swell his couch; for well I ween,
He saved the realm, who saved the Queen.
Quoth I, please God, I'll hie with glee
To Court, this Arbuthnot to see."

Arbuthnot secured many honors from the profession, from the sovereign, and from the people. He was the intimate friend of Pope, Gay, Prior, and Dean Swift. He wrote "The History of John Bull," and many other papers of wit, and philosophy. His poem, "Know Thyself" has been regarded as the finest example of philosophical poetry in our language. He was a prolific writer, and at the same time he attained to eminence as a physician. Of him Johnson said, speaking of eminent artists of Queen Anne's time, that, "Dr. Arbuthnot was the first man among them. He being the most universal genius, an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humor."

Lord Orrery said of him, "Although he was justly celebrated for wit and learning, there was an excellency in his character more amiable than in all his other qualifications, the excellence of his heart. He was equal to any of his contemporaries in humor and vivacity, and superior to most men in acts of humanity and benevolence. No man exceeded him in the moral duties of life." Thackeray called him, "one of the wisest, wittiest, most accomplished and gentlest of mankind."

John Ash (1723-1798), M.D., F.R.C.P., was a learned and

ingenious physician of London. He procured his degree from Trinity College, Oxford, and practiced at Birmingham, where he founded the General Hospital. He moved to London and enjoyed much success. He was Hunterian orator in 1790, and the founder of a social and literary club in London called the Eumelian Club (from *eumélias,* though it was warmly contended that it should have the Latin name and be called the *Fraxinean*).

Percival Pott (1749-1787), Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, attended Johnson for sarcocele with Cruikshank. He was one of the most eminent of London surgeons. He attained to eminence through his work on hernia, spinal disease, and diseases of the bones and joints. In 1771 he published his complete "Chirurgical Works."

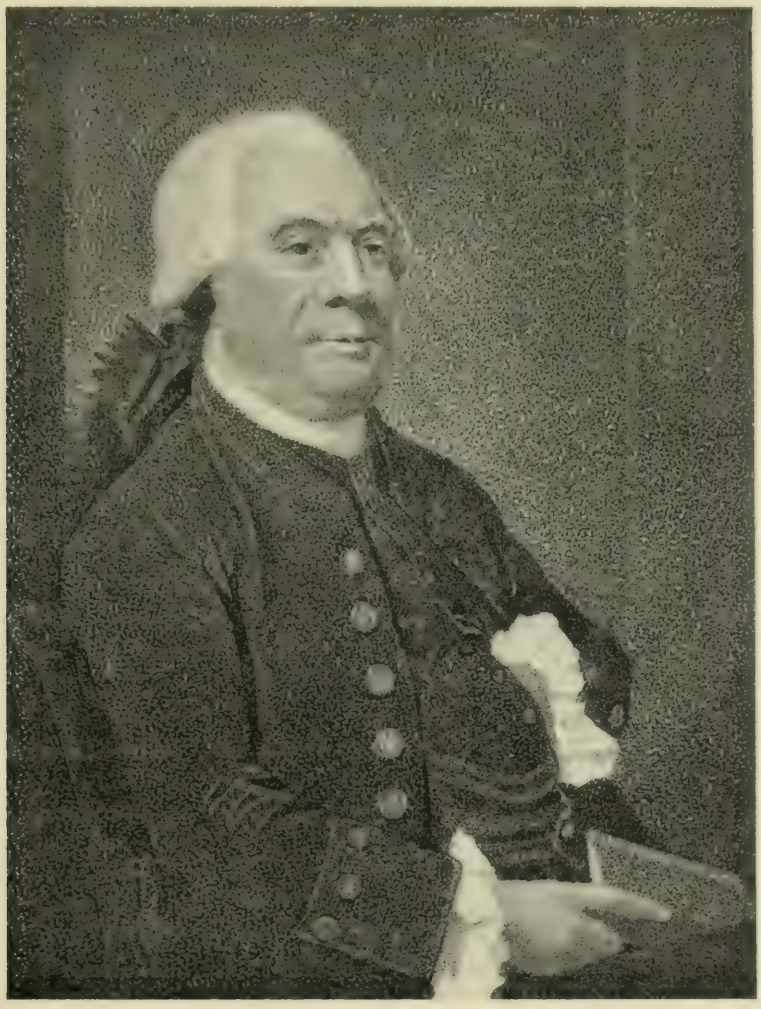
Sir George Baker (1721-1809), M.D., F.R.C.P., a profound scholar and celebrated physician, was one of the ornaments of his profession. He was a man of much classical learning, of a philosophical mind and sound judgment. He attained to eminence as a London practitioner, and had accorded to him all of the honors which his profession could give. He was physician to the Queen and to George the Third, and was created a baronet in 1776. He was versed in the whole literature of medicine from the remotest antiquity. His generosity and kindness endeared him to all. He was the author of medical treatises and some choice Latin verse.

William Barrowby, M.D., F.R.C.P., a graduate of Oxford and a London practitioner, is mentioned by Boswell only to allow Dr. Johnson to relate the following anecdote of him: "He was very fond of swine's flesh. One day when he was eating it he said, that he wished he was a Jew, because then he should have the pleasure of eating his favorite meat with the pleasure of sinning at the same time." He died in 1751.

Dr. Richard Brocklesby was born in Ireland in 1722. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and on the continent, and practiced in London with much success. Before settling down to practice he was physician to the British army for five years. He was the friend and physician of Johnson, of Wilkes, and of Edmund Burke. He was a man of great kindness and generosity. When Burke was in need of help, Dr. Brocklesby gave him the one thousand pounds for immediate use, which he had already bequeathed to him in his will. He contributed a number of papers on scientific subjects, and on "The Music of the Ancients." He was a neigh-

bor of Johnson and a man of wide information, much reading, good spirits, and a lively conversationalist.

Dr. Brocklesby attended Johnson in his last illness. His correspondence with Johnson shows much admiration and affection. He was a member of the "club," and came well within the scope of Johnson's definition of a club in his dic-



RICHARD BROCKLESBY.

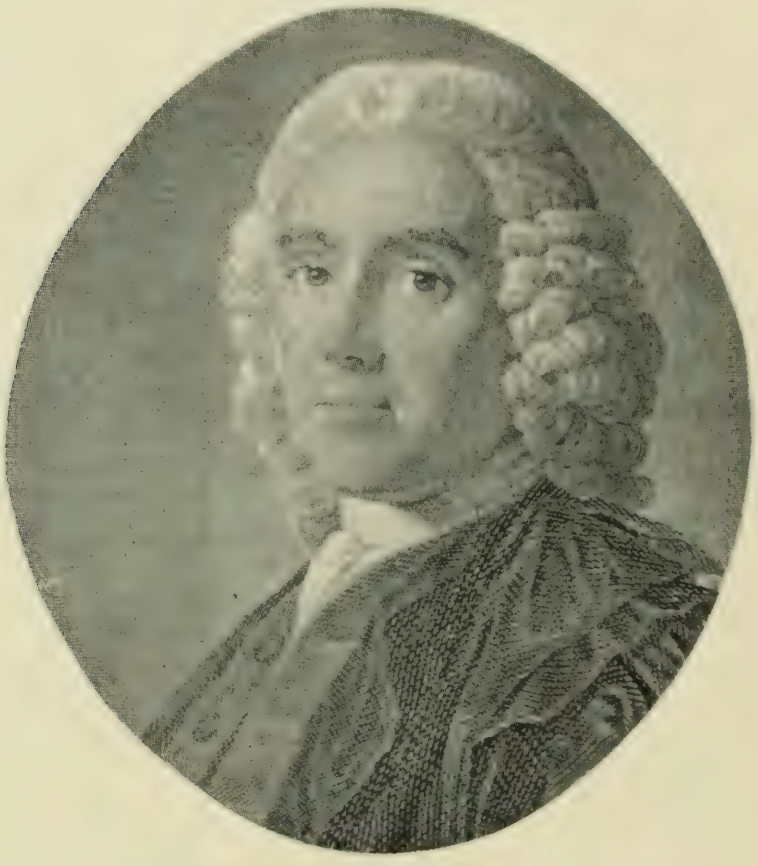
tionary as being "An assemblage of good fellows meeting under certain conditions."

When Johnson was broken in health and had but little money, at the age of seventy-five, Dr. Brocklesby offered him one hundred pounds a year for the rest of his life. As Johnson lay upon his death bed, he asked Brocklesby if he could

recover. "Give me a direct answer." Upon being told that he could not, he declared that he would take no more physic.

Dr. Alexander Monro, of Edinburgh, was consulted by Boswell for Johnson. This was probably Alexander Monro II. The Monros were descended from John Monro, a Scotch army surgeon who settled in Edinburgh in 1700, and who was one of the incorporators of the Edinburgh Medical School.

Alexander I. (1697-1767), was an anatomist who lectured for thirty-eight years in Edinburgh. He was the author of "Anat-



ALEXANDER MONRO, *Primus.*

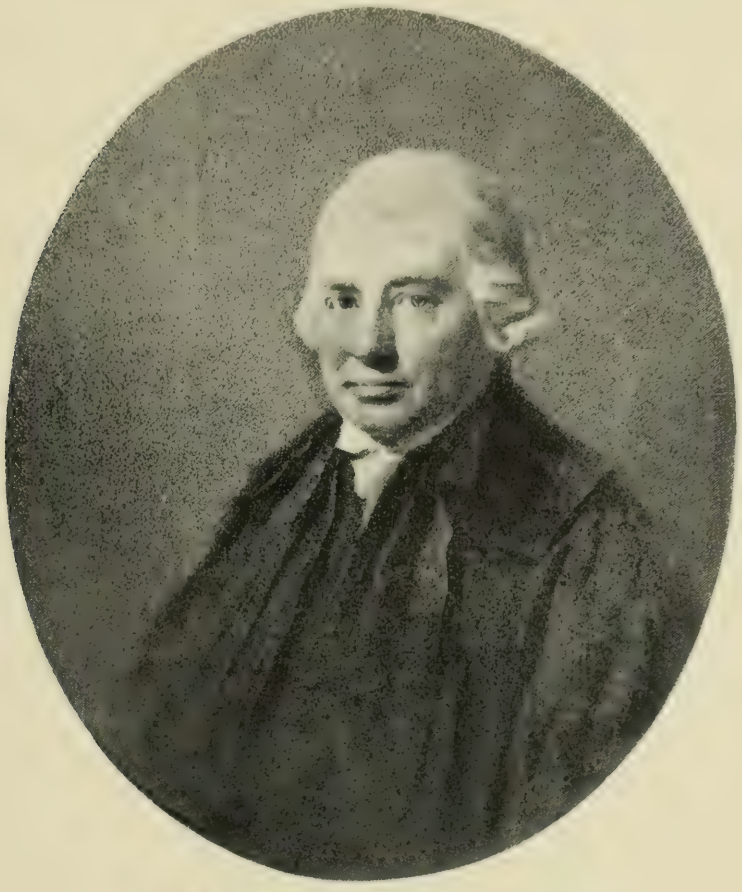
omy of the Bones." His son Donald was a military surgeon in the British army, and practitioner of eminence in London.

Alexander II., M.D., F.R.C.R., F.R.S. (1733-1817), another son, became a still greater anatomist and teacher than his father. He was appointed professor of anatomy at the age of twenty-one, and lectured on anatomy for fifty years. During that time he was the most eminent man in the medical school, and stood at the head of his profession in Scotland.

Alexander III. succeeded his father and continued to lecture for thirty-eight years, until 1846.

The three Monros lectured continuously in the Edinburgh school for one hundred and twenty-six years.

Samuel Musgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P. (1732-1780), took the doctor's degree at Leyden, where he published his academic address entitled "Dissertation Inauguralis de Medicina Empirica." Besides his work on Euripides, he was the author of "Dissertations on Grecian Mythology," etc. We find him dining



ALEXANDER MONRO, *Secundus.*

with Johnson, at Sir Joshua Reynolds', where he read his new poem, "The Project," and heard it unfavorably criticised by Johnson. He was a man of much classic learning, but failed in practical education. He secured a Radcliffe traveling scholarship, and studied in Holland and France.

Musgrave devoted much time to the study of Euripides, and became the greatest authority of his time upon this author. The University of Oxford purchased his manuscripts and notes upon

Euripides for two hundred pounds. He was Gulstonian Lecturer and Censor of the College in 1779. As a physician in London he failed utterly, and died in poverty, after an earnest struggle for success, at the age of forty-eight years.

Richard Warren, M.D., F.R.C.P. (1731-1797), was physician to George III., and enjoyed a practice so large and remunerative that when he died he left one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to his family. He was a shrewd, practical man like Radcliffe, but a man of culture and broad learning. He enjoyed the friendship of such distinguished men as Dr. Johnson and Lord North, and attended Johnson in his last illness.

Thomas Lawrence, M.D., F.R.C.P. (1711-1783), it was to whom Boswell refers as "The learned and worthy Dr. Lawrence, whom Dr. Johnson respected and loved as his physician." It was to Lawrence that Johnson wrote for information in the case of Dr. Menis against the Royal Infirmary. He studied anatomy under Frank Nicholls, whom he succeeded as lecturer upon anatomy at Oxford. He also lectured on anatomy in London, and was elected president of the Royal College for seven consecutive years. He was held in esteem attained to by few among his colleagues, yet as a physician he did not succeed in developing a practice. His medical knowledge and skill were of the highest order, and were recognized by his confreres, but the public failed to discover his talents. Sir John Hawkins said of him, "He was a man of whom in respect of his piety, learning, and skill in his profession, it may be almost said the world was not worthy, inasmuch as it suffered his talents for the whole of his life in a great measure to remain unemployed, and himself to end his days in sorrow and obscurity. *He was above the arts by which popularity is acquired.*"

Johnson said of him, "Lawrence is one of the best men whom I have known. He was a man of strict piety and profound learning, but little skilled in the knowledge of life or manners, and died without even having enjoyed the recognition he so justly deserved." Upon the death of Lawrence's wife, Johnson addressed to him, in his bereavement, one of the most graceful and chaste letters which our literature possesses. Among Lawrence's contributions to medical literature are a "Life of Harvey" and a "Life of Frank Nicholls."

Frank Nicholls, M.D., F.R.C.P. (1699-1778), was an anatomist and lecturer upon anatomy at Oxford and London. His original knowledge and charm of delivery attracted atten-

tion to his lectures from far and near, and he was one of the first to study and teach minute anatomy. He was one of the most attractive personalities that ever taught this subject, and a man of great eminence. Upon the death of Sir Hans Sloan he was appointed physician to George II. Lord Bute showed such a partiality to Scotchmen that he turned out Dr. Nicholls from the office to make room for one of his countrymen who, according to Johnson, "was very low in his profession."

When dining with Dr. Butler, Johnson showed his familiarity with the writing of Dr. Nicholls, whom, he said, would not attend a patient if his mind was not at ease, for he believed that the effect of the medicine would be hindered. He reported the case of Dr. Nicholls once having attended a tradesman, upon whom his medicine seemed to have no effect. He inquired of the man's wife if his affairs were not in a bad way. Upon receiving a negative reply, he continued his administrations, but without success. When finally the situation was made clear by the wife discovering that her husband's affairs *were* in a bad way.

Nicholls married Elizabeth, a daughter of Dr. Mead. He was the inventor of corroded anatomical preparations. He was the author of "De Anima Medica," and many other works upon anatomy and physiology. He also wrote "The Petition of the Unborn Babes to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians."

(*To be continued.*)

PASTEUR, A STUDY AND APPRECIATION OF HIS CAREER FROM A LAYMAN'S STANDPOINT.*

By the Rev. William M. Brundage, Ph.D.,

Brooklyn-New York.

ON December 27, 1892, the great theatre of the Sorbonne was crowded to its doors. There was gathered on that occasion a most distinguished audience of scholars and statesmen, artists and men of letters, from every great city of Europe—perhaps as distinguished an audience as the

*Read before the Medical Library Association of Brooklyn, May 14, 1907.

brilliant city of Paris had ever witnessed. While the band of the Republican guard played a triumphal march, Mr. Carnot, the President of France, conducted the guest of honor to a seat upon the stage. He was a small man, this guest of honor, who dragged one foot behind him like a wounded veteran. He was, however, no veteran from a victorious battlefield of war; his victories had been won in fighting disease and death, in fighting the battle of peace.

M. Charles Dupuy, minister of Public Instruction, rose and addressed this maimed veteran in commemoration of whose seventieth birthday the great assembly had come together, in the following language:

"Who can now say how much human life owes to you, and how much more it will owe to you in the future! The day will come when another Lucretius will sing, in a new poem on Nature, the immortal Master whose genius engendered such benefits.

"He will not describe him as a solitary, unfeeling man, like the hero of the Latin poet; but he will show him mingling in the life of his time, with the joys and trials of his country, dividing his life between the stern enjoyment of scientific research, and the sweet communion of family intercourse; going from the laboratory to his hearth, finding in his dear ones, particularly in the help-meet who has understood him so well and loved him all the better for it, that comforting encouragement of every hour and each moment, without which so many struggles might have exhausted his ardour, arrested his perseverance and enervated his genius. . . .

"May France keep you for many more years, and show you to the world as the worthy object of her love, of her gratitude and pride."

Shouts of "Vive Pasteur"! "Vive Pasteur"! rang through the vast theatre, as President Carnot rose and embraced the modest scientist.

To whom was all this heartfelt homage paid? Not to the mere savant, France's most distinguished man of science, but to *Louis Pasteur* the *man* who had given himself in tireless, devoted service to humanity, to the man, the hero, who never once in all his life considered mere self-interest, but always how best to help others, to the man who by means of his marvelous discoveries might have accumulated the largest private fortune in Europe, had he so willed, but who instead of enrich-

ing himself, freely gave away to the world all the fruits of his laborious research, and thus marvelously enriched his fellow men.

This is what he had done, summed up in the calm unimpassioned language of Dr. L. A. Stimson, Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York:

"In science Louis Pasteur has laid at rest the theory of spontaneous generation which for centuries had blinded and misled, and in its place he has given us a new world, that of the infinitely small; he has made clear the nature of fermentation and by that explanation he has brought into one group of exquisite simplicity what had previously been a chaotic mass of unrelated processes and changes.

"In medicine he has given us the science of Bacteriology; he laid the foundations of antiseptic surgery by which hundreds of thousands of lives and countless limbs have been saved; he demonstrated the microbic nature of certain diseases and he gave us the principle of protection by an attenuated virus with its vast possibilities for good, and he has himself applied that principle in one disease, hydrophobia, to save from a terrible death hundreds of our fellow creatures.

"I hesitate to close such a record with a reference to material gains, and yet, in the words of Professor Huxley, Pasteur's discoveries would be sufficient in themselves to make good the war indemnity of one thousand million dollars, paid by France to Germany."

And now in the briefest possible manner, let me recall to your mind a few facts in the life of this man who can be said with perfect justice to have contributed as much to his generation as any scientist of the nineteenth century, of this man who in a recent ballot conducted by a Parisian newspaper received a plurality vote as France's most useful and distinguished citizen.

Louis Pasteur was the son of a poor, hard-working tanner in the little village of Dole, in the Eastern part of France, where he was born on the 27th of December, 1822. At a great sacrifice, his parents gave him the advantages of a good education, and the boy appreciated and eagerly profited by his opportunities. He won valuable scholarships and passed from the college of Besançon to the great Ecole Normale of Paris. When in 1848, after having already made a brilliant discovery in chemistry, he took his degree of Doctor of Physics, he became professor

of Chemistry at Dijon, and a little later assistant Professor of Chemistry at Strasbourg. There he married Mlle. Laurent, daughter of the Rector of the Academy. So devoted was the young savant to his studies that it is reported that he forgot his wedding day, and it was necessary to dispatch a messenger to his laboratory and remind him of the event. Henceforth, however, he proved himself so good and considerate a husband that Madame Pasteur, whenever reminded of this lapse of memory, received the reminder with an indulgent smile.

In 1857 he was called to Paris as the head of the Scientific Instruction of the Ecole Normale. Later he became Professor of Geology, Physics and Chemistry at the Beaux Arts; in 1867 he was made Professor of Chemistry at the famous Sorbonne. Honor after honor, title after title, was bestowed upon him, the mere list of which I can not begin to record.

Within the limits of this single address I shall refer only to the most striking discoveries of this great man and refer you for fuller particulars to his interesting biography by his son-in-law, René Vallery-Radot.

Pasteur was the founder of modern stereo-chemistry. He next discovered that what we call fermentation is due to the agency of minute living organisms called ferments—that it is not a process correlative with *death,* as had been supposed, but with *life*. The question immediately arose: How did these microscopic living organisms, these ferments, appear? Here is a bottle of grape juice. How does it become wine? How does the bottle of wine become vinegar? Through the development in the case of the production of wine, of one class of ferments, and in the production of vinegar of another class of ferments. Did these ferments, these minute vegetable organisms, come into being of themselves? The advocates of spontaneous generation answered yes! Pasteur answered *no*! He proved by a series of most interesting experiments that after submitting an infusion to a temperature that destroys all organisms that have entered through the air, no life appears—no fermentation takes place. Every housewife when she cans fruit to-day knows that the only way of preserving the fruit is to keep out the air. It was Pasteur who made successful fruit canning possible, a homely but valuable discovery for us all.

In the midst of his investigations into fermentation and kindred phenomena, Pasteur was called away from his laboratory by the terrible distress that had afflicted the silkworm industry

in the South of France. In the year 1853 France produced 57,000,000 pounds of silk cocoons worth $26,000,000. During the decade that followed the production was so seriously reduced by a plague which attacked the silkworms that dire distress had befallen multitudes of the people, for the silk-worm industry was carried on, not by a few great corporations but by numerous small proprietors. Almost every family in the villages throughout the South of France hatched out as many worms as it could care for, storing them away in every corner of the house, from the kitchen to the garret; the members of the family would watch them through their four moultings and into their cocoons, with the greatest solicitude. Day and night the villagers would be afoot to give their valuable pets food and to protect them against unfavorable changes in the weather. During the critical season the common salutation when a man met his neighbors was, not "*How are you?*" but "*How are the silk-worms?*" The villagers' lives depended upon the lives of their silk-worms.

The despairing cry, "Our silk-worms are being destroyed, and we are starving," reached Pasteur in his laboratory in Paris. The government had tried in various ways to relieve the distress, but hitherto in vain. It had offered for any satisfactory cure of the disease that was destroying the silk-worm, a prize of $100,000, but no cure had been discovered.

Pasteur heard the cry of the despairing people, recognized his duty, left his laboratory with all his fascinating investigations, went to the South of France, and spent five long years experimenting and investigating, and that, too, in the face of the harshest criticism and most violent opposition, in the midst of great personal sorrow. While his investigations were going on he lost his father, then a daughter who died of typhoid fever; and later a second daughter who died of diphtheria. He discovered at last the source of the disease and found a remedy for it. He saved the silk-worm industry of France and of Europe, for the disease was spreading far beyond the boundaries of France. But in this service for humanity he sacrificed his own health, came near sacrificing his very life. He had overstrained himself in the use of the microscope, and in tireless investigation, and was struck with paralysis in one side. He was carried back to Paris a poor helpless cripple, but amid the acclamations of a grateful people. Although his indomitable will triumphed over his afflictions, to his dying day he limped like a wounded man, wounded in the service of humanity.

His next great beneficent work was the discovery of the agency of the bacillus, in the production of splenic fever or anthrax, a disease that had attacked and destroyed thousands and hundreds of thousands of horses, cattle and sheep throughout Europe, a serious menace to the agricultural classes everywhere. Pasteur made artificial cultures of the anthrax bacillus, traced it through all its stages, and came to recognize those stages in which it was vulnerable, even followed it into the grave of its victims, and thence through the bodies of earth-worms back to the surface of the soil, even upon the blades of grass which grew upon the grave. At the same time he discovered the microbe of chicken-cholera, a serious disease among fowls. He not only discovered the agency of the microbes in producing these diseases; he discovered a safe protection against them. In the words of Dr. Stimson, "he discovered and established a great principle whose possibilities for good elude even the grasp of the imagination. This great principle is the *attenuation* of *virus,* the reduction of the virulence of the microbe to a point at which inoculation with it will not kill, and yet will confer immunity against a subsequent attack. This discovery, the crowning work of his life, was made like all the others, not by chance, but by a prolonged search with this definite object in view."

The world was simply astounded when Pasteur modestly announced that he was prepared to inoculate horses, cattle and sheep with an attenuated virus of splenic fever, and thus protect them against an attack of the plague, just as vaccinated human beings were protected against small-pox. With perfect confidence in his discovery he immediately accepted a challenge for a public test. An agricultural society placed at his disposal forty-nine sheep, a goat and ten cows. Twenty-four sheep and the goat were not to receive any treatment with the attenuated virus; the remaining twenty-five were to be inoculated. Six of the cows were to be inoculated; four to remain untouched. After a certain interval has elapsed all the animals were to receive inoculation with the virulent virus of the fever.

Pasteur affirmed before an animal was touched that the twenty-four sheep and the goat which had not been inoculated by the attenuated virus would die, while the twenty-five inoculated sheep would successfully resist the virulent virus of the fever,—that the six cows which had been inoculated would not take

the disease, while the four which had not been touched would either die or be extremely ill.

The entire agricultural and scientific press published the program and recorded Pasteur's prophecies.

The experiment began on May 5, 1881, near Neehan, France. On May 31 all the animals, those which had been treated with the attenuated virus and those which had been untouched, were all alike inoculated with the virulent virus of the fever. Forty-eight hours afterwards, on June 2, a great crowd of scientists came together to witness the result, more doubters and scoffers among them than believers. This was what they found. Twenty-one of the sheep that had not been inoculated with the attenuated virus and thus rendered immune were already dead, and the remaining three were dying; and the goat was dead. The cows which had not been inoculated were all seriously ill with the fever and would not eat. The sheep and cows, every one of them, which had been rendered immune by the inoculation, were in perfect health and vigor.

What did this experiment prove? It proved that hundreds of thousands of horses, sheep and cattle could and would be saved from the ravages of a frightful disease,—certainly a beneficence in itself! But the experiment proved more than this. As Dr. Stimson says, Pasteur "discovered and established a great principle whose possibilities for good elude even the grasp of the imagination." It proved that your child and mine can be saved to-day from the virulent virus of hydrophobia and diphtheria, by the use of an attenuated virus. Pasteur himself soon after this experiment again astonished the scientific world by the discovery of how to render animals and men immune to the most horrible of all diseases, the disease of hydrophobia; and just before he died, in his Paris laboratory, he prepared the way for the discovery of the toxin of diphtheria. It was in daily peril of his life that he procured the virus of hydrophobia from the jaws of rabid dogs, until he discovered a better way of taking it from the nerve centers of animals which had died from the disease; he made cultures and reduced the virulence of the microbe to the point at which inoculation with it could be safely made in a human subject. He was now ready to test his conclusions.

On the morning of July 4, 1885, a little boy of Alsace, on his way to the village school, was attacked and severely bitten by a rabid dog. Upon the advice of the village phy-

sician the wretched, heartbroken mother took the child on the long journey to Paris to the laboratory of Pasteur. It was her only hope of saving her son from the hydrophobia.

The great scientist hesitated a moment before he proceeded to inoculate the child, even although he was confident of the success of his discovery. Finally, upon the urgent advice of two of the most distinguished professors of the School of Medicine, he made the inoculation.

Those were anxious days while he waited to determine the result of the experiment. Perfect success, however, crowned his effort.

His second patient was a brave shepherd lad who, while defending some little children, had been seriously bitten by a mad dog. Pasteur was again successful. You all know what followed. Patients thronged to Paris from all parts of the world. The accommodations at the Ecole Normale became inadequate, and a special building, called The Pasteur Institute, was erected, by the money contributed by all classes of people, from the Czar of Russia to the humble peasant farmer of France. To-day there are Pasteur Institutes in every great city in the world, and out of every one thousand cases treated *nine hundred and ninety-five* are successful. If the inoculation can be effected within a reasonable time after the person has been bitten by a rabid animal there is no uncertainty as to the result.

"To Louis Pasteur," says Prof. Frankland, the renowned English chemist of Mason College, Birmingham, "To Louis Pasteur belongs the glory of having set in motion that great medical revolution which has been well-sketched by a modern French writer; when man learned how to protect himself from the wild beasts he made the first step in civilization. To-day man is learning how to defend himself from microbes; it is a step of equal importance. A day will come when in Berlin, in London, in Paris man will not die of diphtheria, of typhoid, of scarlet fever, of cholera, of tuberculosis, any more than he dies in those cities to-day of the venom of rattlesnakes or of the tooth of wolves."

Louis Pasteur died on the 28th day of September, 1895. It is a remarkable illustration of the blinding influence of fanaticism that so important a newspaper as the *London Spectator*, in commenting upon the death of the great scientist, remarked that while Louis Pasteur had undoubtedly done

great service to humanity, *no one could measure the evil that he had also done.* What evil had he done? He had experimented upon *living animals.* In arriving at his great discoveries he had helped to harden men's hearts towards the sufferings of the lower creatures. What stupendous folly! Every man who had studied his life knew that Louis Pasteur was a man of kindest and gentlest nature, that he never inflicted one unnecessary pang of pain upon beast or man. The animals which he subjected to vivisection were always first chloroformed, and always treated in the most humane manner. Without the sacrifice of a few dogs, rabbits, guinea-pigs, sheep and cows the great discoveries which have resulted in the protection of millions of animals and of human beings would have been impossible.

This great man possessed the scientific spirit in a pre-eminent degree. He was ever the tireless scholar. He never published a single discovery until he was certain of his facts. When he once spoke he challenged the fullest investigation. Pasteur was a man who never made mistakes. He anticipated every possible objection, and prepared for every conceivable difficulty; he never waited for his critics to suggest difficulties. Respectful of honest doubt, for he sought only the truth, he made his position unassailable. "While I am little tolerant of frivolous contradiction or of prejudice," he was wont to say, "despising as I do that vulgar skepticism which would erect doubt into a system, I honor that militant skepticism which makes doubt the basis of a method whose motto is 'more light.'"

Louis Pasteur was a man of absolute personal integrity. As I have already indicated, he was a man of entire unselfishness. Like all the greatest of men, he never once suspected his own greatness. In humility and in patience he was sublime.

To the end of his life he was devoutly religious, never once having discovered any reason to doubt the essential religious teaching concerning God, moral freedom and immortality. He died in the Roman Catholic Church, but his faith was never confined within the limits of an ecclesiastical creed. This is his own description of a religion which we can all accept:

"The grandeur of human actions is measured by the inspiration which gives rise to them. Happy is he who has

within himself a God, an ideal of beauty, and who obeys it—ideal of art, ideal of science, ideal of patriotism, ideal of the virtues of the Gospel. These are the living springs of great thoughts and great deeds."

It is with reason and with the profoundest gratitude, therefore, that we respect and honor his memory. Point me to a nobler hero in the galaxy of history than the man of science, Louis Pasteur, so gentle, so patient, so courageous, so reverent, so true, so entirely devoted to the service of high ideals, so wholeheartedly devoted to the service of his fellowmen.

EARLY MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN AMERICA; BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL AND OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.*

By Francis R. Packard, M.D.,
of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE prominence of Philadelphia as the *fons et origo* of medical science in America is so generally and generously conceded that I trust that the statements in the following pages will be regarded by an audience composed of the physicians of another great medical center as merely proper pride in a brilliant past and not as arrogance or vain glory. Philadelphia can justly claim the honor of possessing the oldest hospital, the oldest medical school and the oldest distinctively medical library in this country. It is with the latter that we are especially concerned this evening.

The Library of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

"My authority for most of the statements contained in the following account is Morton's "History of the Pennsylvania Hospital," published by direction of the Contributors to that Institution in 1895.

The minutes of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the meeting held July 27, 1762, contain the following:

"William Logan, lately returned from London, attended the Board with a Book entitled 'An Experimental History of the Materia Medica

*Read before the Medical Library Association of Brooklyn, May 13, 1907.

by William Lewis, F.R.S.,' lately published in London, being a present to this Hospital by Doctor John Fothergill, for the Benefit of the Young Students in Physic who may attend under the Direction of the Physicians, which is kindly accepted by the Managers as an additional Mark of the Doctor's benevolent Regard to this institution, and William Logan is requested to acquaint him with our grateful Acceptance thereof."

This event may be justly regarded as the inception of medical libraries in this country. It will be noticed, however, that the gift was made with the distinct proviso that it was to be for the benefit of the "Young Students in Physic who may attend under the direction of the Physicians."

The real credit of establishing the first American medical library should be given to the members of the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital who on May 31, 1763, presented the following minute to the Board of Managers of the institution:

"Upon considering the minute of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital made the 10th of the 5th Mo., 1763, relative to those students who attend the wards of said hospital, it is our opinion that each student who is not an apprentice to one of the physicians attending the house shall pay six pistoles as a gratuity for that privilege. That the managers and doctors in attendance for the time being shall be the judges who are proper to be admitted or refused. And further, as the custom of most of the hospitals in Great Britain has given such gratuities to the physicians and surgeons attending them, we think it properly belongs to us to appropriate the money arising from thence, and propose to apply it to the founding of a medical library in the said hospital, which we judge will tend greatly to the advantage of the pupils, and the honor of the institution.

"Signed,

"THOMAS BOND,
"THOMAS CADWALADER,
"PHINEAS BOND,
"CADWALADER EVANS"

Thus these four men not only constituted the medical staff of the first hospital established in what is now the United States, but to them belongs the honor of founding the first real medical library in this country.

The Managers agreed to the propriety of this disposition of the students' fees, and as this source of income was quite considerable the Library soon got a good start. In addition to its pecuniary resources there were many, and in some instances very valuable donations and bequests of books made to the Library at an early period of its existence.

On October 29, 1770, the minutes of the Board of the Managers state:

"The Treasurer now brought to the Board a Treatise on the Materia Medica in two volumes quarto, entitled "Lectures on the Materia Medica Containing the Natural History of Drugs, their Values and Doses, etc., published from the Manuscript of the late Dr. Charles Alston, professor of Botany, etc., in the University of Edinburgh, by John Hope, professor of Medicine and Botany in that University, transmitted by our friend, Benjamin Franklin, at the request of our worthy benefactor, Dr. John Fothergill, as a present from him, which is gratefully accepted and directed to be deposited in the Medical Library."

It was only fitting that the Managers should refer to Dr. Fothergill as their "worthy benefactor."

This old Quaker doctor, living in London, had been visited by Dr. William Shippen, Jr., of Philadelphia, while the latter was pursuing his studies abroad. The elder physician had been deeply impressed with the enthusiasm with which the medical men of Philadelphia were laboring against great difficulties to render it possible for young men to study medicine in the Colonies who were not so circumstanced as to be able to go to Europe for that purpose.

Benjamin Franklin had laid his spell upon him and when Shippen returned to America he brought with him from Fothergill a donation to the Pennsylvania Hospital consisting of a collection of anatomical drawings and preparations for the use of teachers and students of medicine.*

At the death of Dr. Lloyd Zachary in 1767, his executors presented his medical library, consisting of 43 volumes exclusive of pamphlets, to the Hospital Library; and in the same year the library was enriched by the gift of 55 volumes from the estate of Dr. Benjamin Morris.

An interesting link between medical Philadelphia and the literary London of Samuel Johnson is to be found in the following letter from the library committee of the Hospital to Mr. William Strahan, the London bookseller, who figures so frequently in Boswell's immortal pages.

"Philadelphia, 4th Month, 1774.

"Respected Friend—The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital having deputed us to procure some books for the Medical Library, as we apprehend thou canst supply us in the most advantageous Terms, we herewith send thee a List of them, desiring thee to prepare and ship

*A most interesting account of the Fothergill pictures in their present state was published by Dr. J. A. Scott, of Philadelphia, in the *University of Penna. Med. Bull.*, January, 1904. The pictures are still in the possession of the Hospital in an excellent state of preservation.

them by the first Vessel coming to this Port, that they may be here before the winter. This we are very desirous of, as the young Students who from the neighboring Provinces attend the Lectures of the several Professors in our Medical School, may then have the benefit of reading them a year sooner than they can if they should not arrive before next Spring. For the Cost of them we will send thee a timely Remittance. When any new Books or Essays on any branch of Medicine appear, we shall be glad to have Copies of such of them sent as are of small Cost, and an account of such as are more costly, that if we judge them necessary we may send for them."

The generous publisher responded to this somewhat pathetic, yet strictly businesslike epistle, by making the Library a donation of £100 worth of books.

Besides Dr. Fothergill, the Hospital possessed another kind and active friend in London in Dr. John Coakley Lettsom.

In 1790 the Managers requested him to choose and purchase for them such medical works as he might deem of value to the library. He not only acted in this capacity as their agent but also sent them many liberal donations of books.

In 1787 the Library funds were sufficiently large to justify the Managers in expending the sum of $2,770 for the purchase of the library of Dr. Benjamin S. Barton. Most of the books in his collection were on natural history, comparatively few on strictly medical subjects."

The books were at first placed in the board room in which the Managers met and there are a number of records in the minutes of expenses for building bookcases for the accommodation of the gradually increasing store of books. Shelves were also placed about the walls of the general office on the ground floor of the centre building.

In 1807 the splendid long room occupying the length of the Pine Street front of the centre building of the Hospital was formally dedicated to the purpose of a Library. It continued to be used as such until 1824 when it was "perverted" into a lying-in ward.

In 1835 the lying-in ward was transferred to a small building on the hospital grounds knows as the Picture-House, because it had been built to contain Benjamin West's famous picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," which he had painted especially as a donation to the Hospital.

The long room was then transferred to its original purposes and has continued in use ever since as the Library, and also the place of meeting of the Board of Managers.

This room impresses the visitor with a sense of antiquity and of real scholastic tranquility which is rarely felt in any of the institutions of our country. It is of noble proportions, occupying, as stated above, the entire Pine Street front of the centre building of the hospital. It is lined from floor to ceiling with quaint bookcases having glass doors with large panels. Running around it is a gallery or balcony at a height of ten or eleven feet from the floor, giving access to the upper shelves. Its long windows look out upon a wide expanse of green lawn extending from the hospital building to Pine Street admitting a plentiful supply of light. The hospital stands so far back from the street that but few noises are heard within the room. Here many a delightful hour may be passed delving in one of the most interesting collections of old books on medicine and allied subjects that exists in the United States.

The library is particularly rich in old herbals and books on Botany and Zoology. It also contains many complete sets of the older journals, such as the *British Medical Journal,* the *Lancet* and the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

In 1804 a circular room had been built in the third floor of the centre building for the purpose of holding lectures and operations. This was the first "clinical amphitheatre" built in this country. It was replaced in 1868 by a much larger clinical amphitheatre in a specially constructed building. The old circular room was thenceforth utilized as a nurses' dining-room and its walls were lined with bookcases in which were put a number of the more obsolete library books. Some of the old circular benches still remain in this room and one cannot help a feeling of awe when one realizes that it served, for a period of sixty-four years, as the arena in which some of the greatest teachers of medicine that the United States has ever known, lectured and demonstrated to hundreds and hundreds of pupils.

The old circular room is now used as the residents' sitting-room. The nurses' dining-room being situated in the nurses' home.

In the early days of medicine in this country medical authors took pleasure in sending copies of their works to the Pennsylvania Hospital Library, consequently there are in it the first editions of almost all the important American medical books which appeared prior to the middle of the last century.

The rules by which the Library has been governed have of necessity undergone many changes from time to time. The first minute which was adopted by the Board of Managers for the government of the Library was on December 26, 1774, and reads as follows:

"The Managers taking into consideration the Disadvantages attending the present mode of lending out the Medical Books belonging to the Hospital; Ordered that a book shall not be lent out of the Hospital Library to any person except to the Managers, the Physicians, and to the Students who have attended or do attend the Hospital. That any book borrowed shall not be kept out longer than the time mentioned in a Promissory Note to be given for the same, and that a Sum of Money equal to the Value of the Book borrowed shall be deposited in the hands of the Librarian, which deposit money, unless the book be returned in Months undefaced, shall be forfeited."

For a long time the Apothecary of the Hospital served as the librarian. Of recent years the duties of the librarian have been performed by the clerk of the Hospital.

The first catalogue of the library was published in 1790, there being 600 copies printed. According to it the library then contained—

Folio volumes	21
Quarto volumes	77
Octavo volumes	341
Duodecimo volumes	89
Total	528

In 1805 the library had grown to such an extent that it was decided to issue another catalogue. This was published under the supervision of Drs. Thomas Parke and Joseph Hartshorne.

In 1812, owing to the fact that numerous books had been lost or stolen, it was directed that the words "Pennsylvania Hospital" be printed on at least two pages of each volume of the books in the library.

In 1829 William G. Malin, the then librarian, issued under the directions of the Managers a new catalogue to which was appended an historical sketch of the library.

In 1837 a supplement to this catalogue was issued. At this time the Library contained 7,300 volumes. In 1856 there were over 10,000 volumes in it. This may be regarded as the time at which it was at the height of its fame and usefulness.

Much of the success and value of the library was due to

the activity and zeal of Mr. W. G. Malin. This gentleman was first clerk to the Hospital, and afterwards became its steward.

While serving as clerk, he was also librarian, and his love for books was such that his services were of inestimable value in that capacity to the Hospital.

Morton, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Hospital," says of him:

"His handwriting was very legible and so regular that it was almost like engraving. Mr. Malin was largely self-educated and was a modest and diligent student. He loved books, especially old black-letter English volumes, preferably Bibles and works relating to the history of the Moravian Church, of which he was a life-long and consistent member. Much of his leisure time was occupied in poring over his choice possessions, which included works in Latin, Danish, Dutch, French, German and Italian, with which he made so much progress as to be able to translate the portions in which he took the most interest. At his death, he bequeathed his library in trust for the Moravian Church, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and it was regarded as a particularly valuable collection, since it possessed unique copies and rare works on the early history of the church, the fruit of many years' patient studying of catalogues and correspondence with dealers in all parts of the world and the expenditure of money which cost much self-denial to save. As a result of his wide reading, Mr. Malin was a well-informed man and, although he did not seek conversation, being rather reserved in his manner, yet he showed by his remarks that he had good judgment and possessed a mind conversant with a multitude of subjects in art, literature, and popular sciences."

In 1856 the Managers engaged Dr. Emil Fischer to issue a catalogue of the library, which was published in 1857, and with a supplement issued in 1863 continues as the official catalogue of the library.

In 1893 the total number of volumes in the library was 14,812, and there have been but few additions of importance since that date. Authors still continue to occasionally send their books to the library, and it still receives some medical journals, but I am sorry to say that it has got into a state of stagnation. This is largely owing to the fact that there are in the city of Philadelphia, a number of other large and active medical libraries, particularly that of the College of Physicians.

The old library, although not acquiring new works, still possesses important relics of its distinguished past, and although suggestions have been made from time to time that its treasures should be disposed of and given to other libraries it is to be hoped they will never meet with the approbation of those that are its custodians.

An Account of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia during the first 100 years of its existence.

The chief authority for the history of the origin and growth of the library of the College of Physicians is the history of that organization, written by Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger and published in 1887, the centennial of the founding of the College. In the *Transactions* of the College for last year (1906), there is also to be found "An Account of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia," by Mr. Charles Perry Fisher, its present most able librarian. From these publications I have drawn most of the information embodied in the following pages.

In the second year of the existence of the College (to be exact, on June 3, 1788), a committee of the Fellows, consisting of Drs. Jones, Wistar and Griffiths, was appointed to prepare a plan for forming a library. A request was made to the fellows to contribute books for this purpose, and in December of the same year Dr. John Morgan donated twenty-four volumes, which he supplemented by a further gift of books about a month later.

In March, 1789, the plan reported by the committee was formally approved by the College. The books and funds collected for it were to be in charge of the Secretary and Censors of the College. New purchases were to be made by appropriations voted by the College annually from the balance in the treasury at the end of the year.

In 1818 a committee was appointed to make a catalogue of the books. It is sad to relate that for many years the library grew but slowly. On June 31, 1836, it contained only 291 volumes and a number of unbound pamphlets. We have already noticed the truly phenomenal growth of its rival, the library of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and we must conclude that the fact that there was already one such collection of medical books flourishing in Philadelphia, which at that time was properly catalogued and zealously added to, had much to do with the difficulty experienced in establishing another.

In 1835 the library committee reported the library in a very bad condition, "going to decay" and in 1843 the committee's report stated that but few volumes had been added, and that the library was "rarely, if ever, used."

This is not to be wondered at when we read that in 1844 the books were lodged in a room over the office of Dr. Hodge,

and that the library committee recommended "that a librarian be present one hour twice a month to loan books." At this time the Library of the Pennsylvania Hospital had issued several excellent catalogues and was daily proving its usefulness to the profession.

In the same year, 1844, an appropriation of $50 was voted by the College to pay for the expense of arranging and classifying its library.

One reason for the slow growth of the library may be found in the inadequate quarters which the College occupied for many years.

From 1791 until July, 1845, these consisted of a portion of the building of the American Philosophical Society. From 1845 until 1853 it had a room in the building of the Mercantile Library Company at the southeast corner of Fifth and Library Streets.

In 1852 it moved into the small building on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which has already been referred to as the Picture-House, so called because it was built for the purpose of housing Benjamin West's picture of "Christ Healing the Sick."

Soon after its occupancy of the Picture-House the affairs of the library began to assume a much brighter aspect. In June, 1855, the library committee reported that the library had been arranged and a catalogue made, and that during the previous year 350 volumes had been added to it.

According to the reports of the successive Library committees for the years immediately ensuing there was a marked increase.

In March, 1863, the College occupied the edifice at the northeast corner of 13th and Locust Streets, which is still its home.

In this building ample space was provided for the accumulation of books for many years to come. Many of the fellows who yet remain with us, were members of the College at that time and they tell how the new building was deemed so spacious and magnificent that it was thought an impossibility that its space could ever prove insufficient for the needs of the College. Shortly after its occupation the library received a splendid gift from Dr. Samuel Lewis of upwards of 2,500 volumes. By vote of the College it was resolved that the

collection should be preserved in its entirety as the "Lewis Library."

In 1866 the practical value of the library was greatly enhanced by Dr. George B. Wood, who agreed to give $500 to the College in order that the library might be kept open daily and a librarian be engaged for this purpose.

In 1880, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has always been and continues to be a most munificent benefactor to the College, gave $1,000 to establish a journal fund. This fund was set aside by the College as the "Weir Mitchell Library Fund." In 1882 Dr. Mitchell augmented it by a further gift of $1,000.

There was already in existence a "Journal Club" of the College which contributed a number of publications yearly to its shelves, and with the aid of the Mitchell Fund the number of periodicals subscribed for has been very large. Many transactions of other societies and a number of medical journals are also procured through exchange with the transactions of the College.

In 1883 the office of Honorary Librarian, having been created in the previous year, Dr. James H. Hutchinson was appointed to fill the position. The detail work of the library was to be performed by the Librarian, who was to be a salaried officer of the college.

In the succeeding year (1884) the library received as a permanent deposit from the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, 5,128 volumes, to be known as the Samuel D. Gross Library of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. It also received 1665 volumes from the library of the late Dr. H. Lennox Hodge. In 1886 the Library received 512 volumes, chiefly on diseases of the eye, accompanied by a gift of $1,000 from the widow of Dr. John Weightman, the income of the money to be used in the purchase of books on ophthalmology. In the same year the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia turned over its library to be a permanent deposit with the College of Physicians.

In the year 1887 it was decided to classify the library after the plan adopted by the librarian of the Surgeon-General's Office, with a few modifications. This plan has proven most satisfactory, and has greatly enhanced the usefulness of the library and provided for its growth, which has continued at an ever increasing ratio.

No account of the library of the College of Physicians

of Philadelphia would be complete without some notice, however brief, of its incunabula, and a few of the rarities contained within it. Of the incunabula, or books printed before the year 1500, the college possesses 123. Among the most interesting are the "Tractatus de epidimia et peste. Argentorati, M. Flach (*circa* 1470), of Valescus de Tarenta. This book, which is believed to be the first purely medical book ever printed, was most interestingly described by Dr. Frederick P. Henry in an article published in the *Maryland Medical Journal*, June, 1901, in which he gives all the facts known concerning Valescus and his writings.

The first edition of the first medical dictionary, the "Synonyma" of Simon Genuensis, bearing the date, Milan, 1473. It is the earliest dated book in the library of the college.

The first edition of the first book on Ophthalmology, written by Benvenutus Grassus, and entitled "De oculis eorumque egritudinibus et curis feliciter incipit," printed at Ferrara, 1474.

Of books printed subsequently to the year 1500 deserving mention I will give the titles of only a few. Among them are the first edition of Harvey's work on the circulation of the blood, entitled "Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus," published at Frankfort in 1628.

It will be recalled that Harvey's discovery was made in 1616, but that he feared the criticism and ridicule of the scientific world of his day to such an extent that he did not publish his book announcing it until twelve years later, and then brought it out in Frankfort. His timidity in announcing it was fully justified, as upon the appearance of his work it was greeted with almost universal contempt. We all know that its author had the good fortune to live sufficiently long to have the value of his labor thoroughly appreciated and to receive the honors which he so justly merited at the hands of the scientific world.

Another most interesting possession is a copy of Jenner's work on the discovery of the vaccine inoculation, London, 1801. (Original edition with autograph and inscription.)

Of rare imprints relative to the history of medicine in this country there are many volumes.

Among the objects of interest is a copy of the works of Morgagni, which was presented by him to Dr. John Morgan

and by the latter donated to the Library of the College of Physicians. From this gift arose a well known tradition concerning the intercourse between the celebrated Italian anatomist and the founder of the first American Medical School.

This tradition originated from a statement contained in Rush's eulogium of Morgan, that "Morgagni was so pleased with the Doctor (Morgan) that he claimed kindred with him from the resemblance of their names. On a blank leaf of a copy of his works, which he presented to him, he inscribed with his own hand the following words: "Affini suo, medico præclarissimo Johanni Morgan donat Auctor."

This anecdote has had its veracity impugned because the original books given by Morgagni to Morgan, and by the latter donated to the College, contain no such inscription on their fly leaves. Dr. George Dock has recently investigated the subject and published the results of his study in the Medical Library and Historical Journal for March, 1906. In it he states that each of the two volumes in the College Library bears an inscription on its title page as follows:

Vol. I. "Viro Experientissimo et Humanissimo. D. Dr. Joanni Morgan auctor."

Vol. II. "Viro de Re Anatomia bene merito. D°. Dr. Joanni Morgan auctor."

Dr. Dock points out that the existence of these inscriptions does not affect the probability of there having been another, since these are on the title page, whereas the other inscription was distinctly said to be on the fly leaves. The original fly leaves of the volumes in the college have disappeared and new ones have been inserted some years ago. The inscription may well be believed to have been written on the leaves, which are as irrevocably gone as their Sybilline prototypes.

The Library also contains 366 volumes of manuscript. In addition to its books it possesses a large collection of portraits, framed and unframed. Its catalogue possesses the unique feature of also containing a record of the portraits to be found within the books. There is also a small but interesting collection of medals and instruments which have belonged to distinguished members of the profession. Many interesting broadsides and caricatures are also preserved.

In concluding his account of the Library Mr. Fisher writes as follows:

"The Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, for size and value of its collection, ranks, probably, as the third medical library in the world. The number of volumes cannot be taken as a guide to the value of a library, except, perhaps, when special collections have reached such proportions as the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office. The principal universities throughout the world have large libraries, ranging from 100,000 to 800,000 volumes, and most of them have medical departments, but I have been unable to find that as much as one-tenth of any of these libraries are composed of medical books."

The Bibliotheque de la Faculte de Medecin at Paris is given second place, with the figures stated at about 160,000 volumes.

The library at the present time is managed by a committee of the fellows in conjunction with the honorary librarian, Dr. Frederick P. Henry, and the librarian, Mr. Charles Perry Fisher. To the latter gentlemen there is owing the greatest amount of credit for its present flourishing condition. While constantly on the alert to add to the collection in their charge, they are also untiring in their efforts to extend its sphere of usefulness.

At no time in its history has the library passed through such a phenomenal period of growth as during the twenty years which have elapsed since it completed its first century. It has not only grown as regards the number of books upon its shelves, but its usefulness has increased, even out of proportion to its size. In addition to its use by the fellows of the College, there are a great number of physicians who are permitted to avail themselves of its privileges for purposes of research.

To-day a new era dawns upon the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Through a large gift of money by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, contingent upon the raising of a similar sum by the fellows of the College, the institution is now in possession of money sufficient to build a new and elegant hall suitable for the use and housing of the library.

A lot has been purchased in the neighborhood of 22d and Market Streets, plans have been drawn, and the work of building will soon be commenced.

HOW MUCH IS THE LIBRARY APPRECIATED?

By Charles Perry Fisher,

Librarian, College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

WHILE I am sure that we are unanimous in our belief that the library is appreciated, yet how far that appreciation extends, and how we can broaden and create a permanent interest in the library is worthy of a little of our time for discussion. I have omitted the word medical from the title to permit of wider views and comparison if it is thought advisable.

My experience is limited to one locality and, in a practical sense, to one library; but I think it highly probable that in connection with this subject what applies to one place will, in a degree, apply to all. For a quarter of a century I have watched over and given my time and attention to the growth of a library, and my earnest endeavor has been to create a feeling of personal interest in its affairs and development. From the beginning I turned naturally to those who made use of the library for assistance by either word or deed, and not a great period of time had elapsed before I had formed an opinion which later years have proven many times; that, while all readers or workers greatly appreciate the library, especially if it contains the books desired, their interest seldom lasts longer than the time required to complete the work in hand. It is this class that we should endeavor to stimulate to a more permanent interest in the development of the library. There are exceptions, great and noble exceptions, men who are ever loyal; but it should be our effort to assist in relieving the burden of a few and distributing the load among the many.

While money is not, by any means, the only assistance desired, yet it is a most important factor; occasions may arise in the history and growth of all libraries when an unexpected expenditure of money must be made at short notice; or, an opportunity for the betterment and advancement of the library alllowed to pass, in some cases for all time; in most cases for a long period of years. My task has required me to make repeated calls upon the generosity of the men connected with the institution which I represent for subscriptions of money, and my experience has been that only by personal solicitation could I hope for success. Appeals by letter, official or unofficial,

receive scant attention, in no case have I known the replies to reach fifteen per centum.

Now the men I call loyal in their appreciation and interest, are those who remember the library at all times and in all places, at home or abroad; the remembrance comes automatically, it is not necessary to charge the mind or make an effort to remember, interest in the object has made so deep an impression that memory is roused by the slightest subject that is analogous. Think how often, and in how many ways, the library may be benefited without the expenditure of money; in most cases merely a suggestion, with the name and address of the library, will bring prompt results; in some cases, institutions for example, a slight effort is required in the form of an appeal to the parties in authority. Publications of societies of all countries, books and pamphlets from the authors, and the mass of material accumulated by publishers, editors and individuals that ultimately finds its way to the paper mill; would, in a majority of cases, by a few words opportunely spoken, become the property of the library. In the large cities the librarian, by his own efforts, can gather large quantities of material useful in some form to the library; but this influx could be increased many times, if the members and others connected with the library, could be induced to give some thought to it during the course of their daily lives.

It should be made clear to the donors, and to the public, that all gifts are appreciated: a donation of a handful of old periodicals should be as promptly acknowledged as the presentation of a box of books. There are many persons too modest to think of sending what might be termed rubbish to a library, especially if the library be one of any size or pretention; yet but a few words would be necessary in order to induce them to make the trial, and when they found the gift promptly and politely acknowledged, with a note added that the library will be glad to send for anything in the future, is it not plausible to suppose that a large number would become regular donors?

If these few remarks, together with other suggestions which I trust will follow; or, any part of them that may be thought desirable, are printed in such a form as will enable the librarian to bring the matter pointedly before his readers and visitors, I believe the result will be of lasting benefit.

(*For discussion see page* 134.)

THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS; PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.*

By Albert Tracy Huntington,

Brooklyn-New York.

WHEN an association, such as ours, celebrates its tenth anniversary, it is well to take an inventory, so to speak; to review its progress, to see how far it has carried out or has wandered from the ideas of its founders. Some of you here have been in close touch with the Association from the date of its inception, but there are others to whom a brief retrospect of the founding of the Association and of the transactions of the first few years of its existence may not be altogether an old story and one devoid of interest.

The idea of forming an association of those interested in medical libraries was conceived in the mind of one man, Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, and he justly may be regarded as the "father" of our Association. He presented his ideas on the subject to a few whom he knew to be interested in medical libraries, and in the latter part of March, 1898, the following notice was sent out:

"Dear Dr. ————: It is proposed to form a Medical Librarian's Association, whereby the wasted medical literature all over the world may be utilized. Dr. Gould has commissioned me to do all the correspondence relating to the formation of the Medical Librarian's Association, as he himself has not the time at present to devote to it.

"It has been decided to hold a meeting of the medical librarians on Monday, May 9th, at Philadelphia, in Dr. Gould's editorial rooms. Dr. Gould advises that two meetings be held on this Monday—one at noon and one in the evening. These meetings to be confined to organization, no papers being expected this year.

"Members intending to attend the Association of American Physicians, to be held in Washington on Tuesday, May 10th, could then proceed to that.

"Kindly let me know if these plans meet with you approval and if you will be able to attend on May 9th.

"Yours very sincerely,

"M. R. Charlton."

The date of this meeting subsequently was changed to May 2, 1898. The original minutes of the meeting, by Dr. William Browning, secretary *pro tem.*, are as follows:

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*Read before the Association of Medical Librarians at its Tenth Annual Meeting, held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 3, 1907.

"Association of Medical Librarians.

"Minutes of First Meeting.

"Held May 2d, 1898, at the office of Dr. Gould, 1420 Chestnut Str., Phila. Present, Dr. G. M. Gould of Phila., Miss M. R. Charlton of Montreal, Dr. Rothrock of St. Paul, Mr. Fisher of Phila., Miss Thies of Baltimore, Miss Noyes of Baltimore, Dr. E. H. Brigham of Boston, and Dr. Browning of Brooklyn.

"As temporary officers Dr. Gould was made Chairman and Dr. Browning Secretary. A general statement of the scope and objects of the proposed society and an enthusiastic plea for its establishment was presented by Dr. Gould, and met with the approval of those present.

"It was moved by Browning and seconded by Rothrock that we proceed to organize as The Association of Medical Librarians. Carried.

"Moved by Rothrock and duly seconded that the object of this Association be to encourage the improvement and increase of Public Medical Libraries. Carried.

"Moved that the officers consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be elected annually. Approved.

"It was duly decided to hold meetings annually, every third one at Washington in conjunction with the meeting of the Congress of American Physicians, and the other two as decided by vote of the organization.

"It was further agreed that a quorum shall consist of five members. Membership shall consist of Medical Librarians and others interested in medical library work. Carried.

"The dues for membership shall be decided annually by vote. For the current year they are put at $5.00 per member.

"Duly moved and carried that for this year the four officers shall constitute an Executive Committee.

"For President a unanimous vote was cast for Dr. Gould.

"For Vice-President a unanimous vote was cast for Dr. Rothrock.

"For Secretary a unanimous vote was cast for Miss Charlton.

"For Treasurer Dr. Browning was chosen.

"Dr. Rothrock moved that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the various medical libraries of the country and invite as many as will to become members. So ordered.

"The Secretary was further instructed to send the proceedings of this meeting to Dr. Spivak of Denver for publication in *Medical Libraries*, and asked to secure fifty copies for distribution. It was also decided that a copy of said publication and a membership-blank be sent to each medical library in the country.

"It was decided that the place and time for next meeting be left to the call of the Executive Committee. So moved by Dr. Brigham and seconded by Dr. Rochrock. Carried.

"Moved by Dr. Brigham and seconded by Miss Noyes that appointment of committees to carry out the plans be left with the Executive Committee for the coming year. So ordered.

"Adjourned after two and a quarter hour's work.

"William Browning, *Temporary Secretary.*"

The only literary contribution presented at this meeting of organization was Dr. Gould's address entitled "The Work of an Association of Medical Librarians," in which he outlined his ideas of what such an association should be and the work it should do. He said:

"While war and all the forces of devolution are most actively in function it behoves those who believe in progressive evolution to do their silent and unnoticed work all the more self-sacrificingly in order that after them may live tendencies and institutions which shall make the world better. It is a most noteworthy fact that during the stage of their inception and formation, the constructive agencies of scientific and social advance are unknown and unrecognized. I can imagine few things that are more pregnant with far-reaching influences than this little movement of ours. Surely a profound and magnificent role in the regeneration of the world is accorded and awaits scientific medicine. Just as certainly scientific medicine depends upon a rigid and thoroughgoing literary systematization of the results reached by the world's million individual workers. In no branch of human endeavor is there such instant practical application to the needs of humanity as is ours, and in none may the findings of a solitary worker in Asia, Europe or America be immediately needed by any other physician in a hamlet or hospital continental distances away. I look forward to such an organization of the literary records of medicine that a puzzled worker in any part of the civilized world shall in an hour be able to gain a knowledge pertaining to a subject of the experience of every other man in the world. It seems strange to me beyond all belief, in the stage of civilization which we have reached, when trades-unions of a thousand kinds are local, national and international—when every place of human activity has recognized that the *sine qua non* of progress is organization and intercommunication, that the pricelessly precious results of medical knowledge should be given over to the rapine of commercialism, and to that barbarism of inorganization in which our medical libraries at present do not flourish. In saved lives and spared expense, our state and national governments would make money by devoting millions of dollars to establishing medical libraries in every city and village of the land. Alas, that nobody nowadays cares a fig for preventing social waste, communal expense, and averting the evils of the next generation. Our trick seems rather to be to load our after-comers with debt, and to trundle our burdens of all kinds upon the shoulders of the next generation. Those attempting to arouse a recognition of the tremendous influence that must come from the organization and founding of medical libraries have met with a strange and regrettable indifference on the part even of some libraries. 'Of what use to our library can such an organization be?' has been asked. Of what use is medicine, or life itself? might be replied. If the use is not patent and self-evident, then we hardly need attempt stimulating its recognition. Some people are so made and habited that the perception of the light of unselfishness must traverse the London smoke of their life-worn spectacles, and reach the lethargic brain with the dingy tinge of selfishness. To such, argument is useless, and

we may hope that their places will some time be filled by psychic emmetropes who love and will labor for the realization of an unselfish morality and the dissemination of a world-renovating science.

"As it appears to me there is measureless beneficence and medical utility in the increase of the number of medical libraries, and in the organized co-operation of these, one with another, by means of such an association as we purpose to found. At first only half a dozen or a dozen may perhaps thus be brought into common understandings, and mutual helpfulness; but sooner or later the inevitable necessities of developing society and science will end in the extension of the scheme until at last every small city of American shall have a public medical library to which the worker within a hundred miles can come and learn in a brief visit what all the workers of the world have done or discovered concerning any one of a thousand great questions involving matters of life and death for the patient. At present every one of the libraries represented here, or that may for the next twenty-five years join with us, is poor financially, and as the psychologists would say, hardly struggling above the threshold of perceptibility. We cannot, therefore, as we should, have any central or strikingly corporate existence, with well paid assistants to carry on the severe drudgery required to bring our labor to any degree of practical efficiency. Hence we can only parcel the work out among ourselves, and meet, say once a year, to compare notes, to give out stints, to take council together, and to re-awaken in each other's hearts the sacred altar fire of self-sacrificing zeal.

"The work to be done and to be parcelled out is sufficient, and is so easily devidible that each one of the participants will find enough to do, I suspect, during the coming year. As it seems to me the following are the most important objects:

"1. The systematization and practical carrying out of a method to effect the exchange of duplicae books whereby such volumes not needed by one library may by exchange or purchase find their way to the library heretofore without them. To the committee undertaking this work I can perhaps give some hints of practical value. Every library has or will have large numbers of such duplicates, and it only needs a little intelligence and zeal to systematize a most useful machinery of exchange.

"2. A committee is needed to make effective some means of bringing to public medical libraries the books of physicians deceased, or retiring from practice. At present thousands of physicians' libraries are being ground to pulp, or are rotting in attics. An official circular should be prepared setting forth the usefulness to the profession of medical libraries, and a local committee or librarian should be charged with its distribution in every part of the land and with persistent watchfulness for possibilities of gathering much now wasted medical literature into libraries.

"3. A committee is needed, with the special tasks of keeping a list of all the medical societies in the world which publish reports or transactions; of soliciting exchanges and gifts of these reports, etc., to each one of our membership-libraries; and of effecting a method of inexpensive transfer through a central or single official. Perhaps it may be that the United States Government, through the Surgeon-General's

library, might become the agent between America and Europe for the transfer and distribution, in exactly the same way as the Smithsonian Institution now acts for the interchange of books in pure science.

"4. Another committee might have in charge the work of keeping in touch with the antiquarian medical book-stores of the world; of looking out for auction sales of physician's libraries; and of being on the alert for bargains in medical books. I have known of a number of most astonishing sales that had our libraries known about, they might have enriched their shelves at a ludicrously little expense.

"5. Another useful work would be that of bringing to the attention of the wealthy and of older physicians the present sad state of medical libraries and the tremendous possibilities of good that would come from endowing, founding and organizing institutions for bringing medical literature within the practical use of the physician and scientists of every community. At present, rich men seem to be afflicted with a strange sort of infatuation to do evil with their charities; they are, for example, building hospitals to curse both the people and the profession, and are giving millions of dollars to enable a million empty headed people to read a million fatuous novels. Let us show them what good they could do by bringing to every individual physician, tormented to save the lives and health of his patients, the experience of the world's workers.

"6. Each library necessarily differs from every other, and thus certain works can only be found in certain libraries. A catalogue should, therefore, be prepared in which certain rare, or useful works, possessed by one library could be brought to the notice of the other libraries of the association, and of the subscribing physicians of the locality, and thus by a system of guaranteed loans, by other means, any local worker in any part of the country could secure the consultation or use of the rare work.

"7. I can easily see how our library association may soon become so useful and strong that local librarians and assistants may be more or less permanently employed in abstracting or epitomizing articles in rare journals and books for the benefit of distant or busy investigators. The preparation for such a useful function is distinctly within the range of objects of our association.

"8. Our librarian will undoubtedly be found to take especial charge of, and to communicate to the others, all information pertaining to the procuring of library supplies, the prices of mechanical devices, the methods of cataloging, the care of books, etc.

"To recapitulate, I would suggest the following committees:

"1. On Exchange of Library Duplicates.

"2. For Securing Libraries of Retiring or Deceased Physicians.

"3. For Securing and Distribution of Transactions of Medical Societies.

"4. On Antiquarian Books and Auction Sales.

"5. For Securing Endowments of Medical Libraries.

"6. On Rare Works in Single Libraries.

"7. For Supplying Special Information, Securing Useful Abstracts, etc.

"8. On Library Management, Technic, Devices, Binding, etc.

"If these and other labors should, in the future, be brought into practical out-working by our association, you will at once foresee that it can be done only by means of mimeograph typewritten circulars or letters systematically supplying all association subscribers with information and with the results of the labors of each committee. It is a pity that this cannot be done through an official and regularly published journal of the association, wherein could be unified the work of all and of each for the common benefit. Whether the establishment of such a medium of intercommunication it at present feasible, and how its bills are to be paid by impecunious libraries, are questions the answers to which I leave to impecunious librarians."

This meeting of organization was attended by eight persons, and to three of these especially—Dr. Gould, of Philadelphia, the first president; Miss M. R. Charlton, of Montreal, the first secretary; and Dr. William Browning, of Brooklyn, the first treasurer—must be accredited the early success of the Association. It was their earnest work and untiring zeal which pulled the Association through the first few years of its existence.

It is probable that the name, "Association of Medical Librarians," was not the happiest selection that might have been made. A few took it amiss that a so-called "Association of Medical Librarians" was promoted by one who was not a medical librarian. Criticism of this nature showed a certain spirit of narrowness in the critic, or else a misconception of Dr. Gould's high ideals. The latter's enthusiasm was not shared by all, and a prominent physician and librarian (who later, it is interesting to note, became a president of the Association) returned to the treasurer his first bill for dues with the following note:

"June 21, 1898.

"My Dear Doctor: When the Association of Medical Librarians was projected, I wrote Dr. Gould that his scheme was theoretically fine but practically impossible. I have seen no reason since to change my opinion. I deprecate the formation of any more associations unless something definite can be thereby attained.

"Sincerely yours,

"_____."

Dr. Gould's own disinterested motives and the fact that he had no personal "axe to grind" is clearly indicated by the following excerpt from a letter of his. Under date of July 21, 1898, he wrote:

"I am greatly gratified and relieved in mind by your kind letter of July 20th, saying you are in favor of the liberal plan. The conservative

protest comes from ————, but I believe the facts and a little pondering will bring them into line. Why do ———— and ———— object? Do you know? Do you surmise? I shall be delighted if it is my 'enthusiasm' or personality that is in the way of the work needing to be done. I really think I should not have been made even a member of the Executive Committee. But let's pull hard, and long, and all together and it must come out right. It's all in the line of progress, professional help, democracy and evolution—and these are powerful forces. . . .

"By all means inject into our work the technical items as to real library work. That's highly important, and won't you help to supplement my ignorance? Write articles, etc., on such subjects.

"Most cordially yours,

"GEORGE M. GOULD."

In September, 1899, the following preliminary notice of the second annual meeting was sent out:

"DEAR SIR: By the efforts of the Executive Committee of the Association we have at last devised methods for establishing the Exchange, for the purpose of receiving gifts of books and for redistributing them according to the needs of the Libraries represented in the Association. The details of the plan and methods will be set forth at the next Annual Meeting of the Association to be held Oct. 5th, in Room 1101, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, at 2 p. m.—an evening session will also be held the same day if thought desirable.

"Kindly bear this notice of the meeting in mind, and do not fail to attend or to send a representative of your Library, as the business to be transacted is of the most important nature in regard to medical libraries and literature.

"In the meantime we beg to know if you are in favor of an anuual assessment of $25.00 upon each constituent library to defray some of the necessary expenses of the Exchange. We were unable to secure the subscription required by the method tried, and we shall therefore have to rely upon ourselves. Were it not for the 'missionary' or unselfish spirit of two good women in Philadelphia, this sum of $25.00 would be insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of carrying on the Exchange, but with the Exchange established we are convinced that within the next year such gifts will be increased perhaps twenty times. We trust therefore that you will at once remit the sum of $25.00 to the Treasurer, to be expended in the manner suggested.

"Respectfully yours,

"GEORGE M. GOULD, M.D.
"J. L. ROTHROCK, M.D.
"M. R. CHARLTON (Miss).
"WM. BROWNING, M.D."

This second meeting convened at Philadelphia on October 5, 1899, with thirteen members present. During the year the membership of the Association had increased to over twenty.

The president pointed out the advisibility of starting the

Exchange at once, gave a description of the work to be undertaken, the method of carrying it on, and a forecast of the necessary expense. To defray the latter he made a personal contribution of $100, and about a dozen contributions of $25 each were made by various members. The literary program consisted of papers read by Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Myers, and an extemporaneous address by Dr. J. C. Merrill.

A committee of five was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, which was submitted by them at an evening meeting held the same day, and adopted by the Association.

The same officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and a new Executive Committee (Dr. Gould, Dr. Merrill and Mr. Fisher), and Finance Committee (Dr. Wm. Osler, Dr. M. D. Mann, Dr. A. Vander Veer, Dr. Wm. Browning and Miss M. R. Charlton) were elected.

Shortly after the meeting a handbook of eight pages was issued, giving the list of officers and members, the Constitution and By-Laws, etc.

On December 1, 1899, the Exchange was established at Philadelphia and letters were sent to authors, secretaries of societies and publishers, soliciting donations of books and periodicals.

The third annual meeting was held at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, on June 4, 1900. Eleven members were present, and for the Executive Committee Dr. Gould made a report. He said that

". . . the usefulness of the Association had been amply demonstrated. The report of the Manager of the Exchange proved this and gave evidence in the continuance of the work. Every Library-member of the Association has received several times the value of the contribution or dues in books or periodicals furnished by the Exchange. Several publishers have been generous, especially Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia, to whom the profession owes a great debt of gratitude. Contributions of annual subscriptions to current journals have been sought from publishers and editors, with gratifying success, but only as regards those published in professional interests. It is thus seen that placing the publishing interests of medical literature in the hands of lay and commercial men has served to differentiate these publishers into two classes. The one holds that local public medical libraries in the cities of the United States are to be discouraged, because every medical book and journal in such a library will, they say, lessen sales to the physicians of the place. The question of the benefit to the profession and to the world by the dissemination of knowedge is ignored or answered on the simple ground of the sales of a few books. But there are other medical publishers who are either broader minded, more unsel-

fish, or more far-sighted, and who do not discourage public medical libraries. These we believe have not only more open hearts and broader minds, but have better business judgment. The history of the plebification of literature is epitomized by saying that, the cheaper and more easily procured have books and papers become, the more they are demanded and the greater the sales and profits to publishers and writers. So that the fact of a publisher's attitude to medical libraries at once fixes his status, not only as a friend of the profession, but as a far-seeing business man. In trying to secure donations of books for membership libraries of the Association of Medical Librarians, when the proposal of the Executive Committee is greeted by a publisher with contempt of medical libraries, the man at once classifies himself spontaneously and perfectly. Now every author must desire to have his book in every good public medical library, and every physician, whether author or not, most earnestly wishes the same thing. The libraries (with a very few exceptions) cannot afford to buy books and periodicals. They must therefore be obtained by gift. A number of generous authors have agreed to forego their royalties if the publishers will present the volumes to the Association. In some cases publishers have agreed, and we believe the plan can be made almost universal if authors will use their influence to bring it about. Let us who are interested in our professional literature ask our publishers to adopt the plan suggested, and in making new contracts let us stipulate it as a condition. The Association wishes at least twenty-five copies of every medical book and journal published. It will later publish a list of authors, journals, and publishers who have been willing to help build up medical libraries.

"Besides appeals to publishers, requests have been sent to the Secretaries of all Medical Societies, or organizations, publishing transactions, for gifts to the Association of fifty copies of Reports or Transactions published. Many have accepted, but every member of such societies should do what he can to bring about action of the Society on this question. It is for the local organization the easiest and cheapest method of distributing its transactions to the best libraries of the country, and helps to establish the work of the Exchange on a better basis.

"The advisibility of promptly furnishing the Exchange manager with lists of Duplicates and Wants was urged, and that she should be kept notified of changes in either of these lists.

"Members were warned not to send books to the Exchange except after conference, and upon order. Expense and labor can be saved by shipment direct from one library to another through the instrumentality of the Exchange.

"In conclusion, Dr. Gould hoped that some library would take up the work of the Exchange, thus lessening the expense of exchange storage-rooms and of librarians salaries."

The Exchange reported the receipt of seven or eight hundred volumes, and the distribution of about three hundred volumes. Three new members were elected. Dr. Browning declined re-nomination and Dr. George D. Hersey was elected

treasurer, all the other officers being re-elected. No papers were read at this meeting.

In October, 1900, the Executive Committee decided to move the Exchange to Baltimore, where it was placed under the fostering care of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

The fourth annual meeting was held in Baltimore, May 25, 1901, and twelve members were present. Five new members and two honorary members were elected. One paper was presented and discussed. The most important business transacted at this meeting was the authorization of the publication of the *Bulletin of the Association of Medical Librarians.* Prior to this time the transactions had been published in *Medical Libraries,* a journal edited by Dr. Spivak in Denver, Col. The first, a double number of the *Bulletin,* was issued a few months later and was a most creditable production.

At the fourth annual meeting, when it was ascertained that Dr. Gould could no longer discharge the duties of President, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved:* That the Association place on record its very high estimation of the work done by Dr. George M. Gould, while president of this organization, which owes its foundation and success in so large a measure to his efforts."

Dr. William Osler was then elected President; Dr. Gould, Vice-President; and the other officers re-elected. At this time the Association had grown to thirty-four members representing libraries, twenty-six affiliated members, and two honorary members—a total of sixty-two.

At the fifth annual meeting, held at Saratoga, June 10, 1902, there were nineteen members present. In addition to the president's address, on paper and one discussion formed the literary program. Nine new membere were elected, and for officers the ensuing year: Dr. Osler, President; Dr. Robert Fletcher, Vice-President; Miss Charlton, Secretary; Dr. Hersey, Treasurer; Dr. Gould, Mr. Fisher and Mr. J. S. Brownne, Executive Committee; and Dr. Mann, Dr. Osler, Dr. Vander Veer, Dr. Chadwick and Miss Charlton, Finance Committee.

A few months later the second double number of the *Bulletin* was issued.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1902, a proposition from the MEDICAL LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL to publish the transactions of the

Association was considered to be most advantageous to the interests of the Association and was unanimously accepted.

At the sixth annual meeting, on May 16, 1903, a morning session was held in Brooklyn and an afternoon session in New York City. There were fifteen members present, and seven new applicants were admitted to membership. Remarks from the president, two papers, and two discussions comprised the literary program. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: President, Dr. William Osler; Vice-President, Dr. A. Jacobi; Secretary, Mr. A. T. Huntington; Treasurer, Dr. G. D. Hersey; Executive Committee, Mr. J. S. Brownne, Mr. C. P. Fisher and Dr. J. M. Winfield; Finance Committee, Drs. Mann, Osler, Vander Veer, Chadwick and Miss Charlton.

The seventh annual meeting was held at Atlantic City, on June 6, 1904, with an attendance of nineteen. Seven new members were elected. A presidential address, six papers and one discussion formed the literary program.

The Manager of the Exchange reported that the present quarters of the Exchange in Baltimore were outgrown and were needed by the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland for its own use, and it was voted that the Exchange be transferred to Brooklyn.

At this meeting an amended Constitution and By-Laws was adopted, the principal change being in the forming of two definite classes of membership, for libraries and individuals, with annual dues of $10 and $5 respectively. Prior to this time the Association had been dependent for funds upon annual dues of $5, supplemented by voluntary contributions of $25 each from some of the libraries represented. It was thought that with a well defined basis of dues and membership the Association would gain both in income and in membership. That this idea was well founded was demonstrated at the next annual meeting when twenty new members were admitted and the receipts from dues showed an increase of $200 over those of the previous year.

At this seventh annual meeting Dr. Osler declined re-nomination for the office of President on account of the fact that he planned to leave America, and the late Dr. James R. Chadwick was elected President.

The eighth annual meeting was held in Boston with an attendance of twenty-four. Twenty applicants were admitted to membership. The literary program consisted of one address

and five discussions. Dr. Jacobi was elected President and Dr. George Dock, Vice-President.

The ninth annual meeting was held in Boston, June 4, 1906. The attendance was nineteen, and six new members were elected.

At the present time the Association consists of sixty-five library members, forty-four individual members, and two honorary members—a total of one hundred and eleven. It is firmly established and its future success is assured.

From the experience of the past, the following suggestions may be offered by the retiring Secretary for the present and future conduct of the Association.

With a membership widely scattered, it is evident that the closest tie with which to bind together the organization is the Exchange and the material benefits to be derived from membership. From its very inception the management of the Exchange has been a recipient of continued complaint and not without reason. Following the lines which have lately been inaugurated for the distribution of its benefits, a new era of satisfaction should set in which will be welcomed by members and the management of the Exchange alike.

Further effort should be made to increase the list of free journals. It may be that the larger the Association grows the more reluctant will lay publishers become to put the names of our members on their free list.

It is to be deplored that the libraries do not use more freely the Association's official journal as a forum for the interchange of ideas, questions, and news items concerning medical library work.

Contributions to the literary programs of the annual meetings, dealing with the technical side of medical library administration, have emanated in the past from a very limited number of individuals. Can it be that these are the only medical librarians who have ideas or perplexities which they are willing to share with their confreres?

Furthermore, the geographical distribution of our meeting places has been too closely confined. Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts have been the favored states. Let us go West, and North, and South occasionally. Let us meet with the American Library Association at least once a decade. If we have nothing to learn from them, at least let us be unselfish and allow them to learn from us! And finally, we should plan to meet by ourselves occasionally and should not

be deterred by the fear that we will have a slim attendance. Our meeting which drew the largest attendance of all was one held far from the shadow of the American Medical Association or the meeting of any other organization.

And this mention of the American Medical Association leads one to consider how powerful a factor its *Journal might* be in promoting the cause of medical libraries and through them the wide dissemination of their benefits among the medical profession of America.

These suggestions are made with the hope that they may furnish food for thought, and that the influence and sphere of usefulness of our Association may be augmented with each successive year.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JUNE 3, 1907.

THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Medical Librarians was held at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on Monday afternoon, June 3, 1907.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. George Dock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., at 3.00 P. M.

There were present: Miss Ada Bunnell, of Albany, N. Y.; Dr. George Dock, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Miss Minnie W. Blogg, Miss Fort and Miss Marcia C. Noyes, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Grace W. Myers, of Boston, Mass.; Mr. A. T. Huntington, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Metta M. Loomis, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. George Adami and Miss M. R. Charlton, of Montreal, Canada; Mr. C. P. Fisher, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. George D. Hersey, of Providence, R. I.; Dr. James B. Eagleson, of Seattle, Wash.; Dr. F. W. Marlow and Miss Millard, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. G. N. J. Sommer, of Trenton, N. J.; Dr. L. H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and others.

The minutes of the Ninth Annual Meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, approved.

Reports of officers were read as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The transactions of the last annual meeting of the Association will be published in the forthcoming number of the MEDICAL LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL, which is now being printed. Pressure of other work has been responsible for the delay in sending to the printers this material, which should have been published shortly after the close of the last meeting. Rough proofs of these transactions have been prepared for distribution among the members present, since the number of the JOURNAL in which they will be published will not be mailed before the latter part of the current week.

Supplementing the transactions there is published the Constitution and By-Laws, and a list of the members corrected to date. The membership roll now contains the names of 65 Library Members, 44 Individual Members, and 2 Honorary Members, a total of 111 names. Some of this number are delinquent in the payment of their dues, and probably a few of them must be dropped.

At the last meeting it was voted that the Treasurer should notify the Secretary of the members who had paid their dues, and that the delinquents should be dropped. This list of delinquents has not been furnished by the Treasurer, and it would seem to your Secretary well not to be too hasty in dropping altogether from the membership roster the names of all those who are in arrears of dues. With the sending out of a monthly list of material for distribution from the Exchange, many of the members now delinquent will probably pay their dues when they see tangible benefits to be derived from belonging to the Association. Your Secretary believes that, if properly handled, almost all the Library Members now on the list will keep up their membership.

The corrected list of members has been sent to the publishers who furnish gratuitous copies of their journals to our members, with the request that they revise their mailing lists to correspond.

Beginning with the current issue, two journals have been added to the list of free journals, as follows:

New York State Journal of Medicine.

Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association.

The resolutions passed at the last meeting, petitioning that the names of our Library Members be restored to the free mailing list of the *Journal of the American Medical Asso-*

ciation, were presented to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association on June 7, 1907, by Dr. A. Jacobi. The House of Delegates voted to refer the resolutions to the Board of Trustees with instructions that the request be granted. Your Secretary immediately sent a corrected list of the members to Dr. Simmons, the editor of the *Journal*, with a letter referring to the action of the House of Delegates, and asking that the names be placed on the *Journal's* free mailing list. In reply, Dr. Simmons wrote as follows:

"Mr. Albert T. Huntington, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: I thank you for yours of the 5th inst., and for the list of members of the Association of Medical Librarians.

"I would like to ask the following questions:

"1. Does your Association investigate these libraries relative to the room or rooms for filing current medical literature, *i. e.*, do they all have reading rooms especially for physcians? In this connection, I refer especially to public or semi-public libraries.

"2. What periodicals are sent free to the libraries constituting your Association?

"3. What is the admission fee, and what are the annual dues for each library?

"The matter of sending the *Journal of the American Medical Association* complimentary to all these libraries will be brought before the Board of Trustees for action at its meeting this month, and the above and any further information in regard to your Association will be thankfully received.

"I might say that many of these libraries already receive the *Journal*, some complimentary, and some on subscription.

"Very truly yours,

"George H. Simmons."

Your Secretary replied to this letter, giving the information asked for, and here the matter rests. Nothing further has been heard from Dr. Simmons or his Board of Trustees in reference to the matter.

The following names are proposed for membership in the Association:

For Library Membership.

Barlow Medical Library, 740 Buena Vista St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Library of the Vigo County Medical Society, Enseline Fairbanks Memorial Library, Terre Haute, Ind.

Medical Library Association, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Library of the Physicians' Club of the City of Middletown, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, 386 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Plans for increasing the membership of the Association have been laid before the Executive Committee and will be embodied in their report.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the American Library Association:

"Albany, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1907.

"Mr. A. T. HUNTINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"MY DEAR MR. HUNTINGTON: When and where will the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Librarians will be held? I heard a rumor that it was to be at Detroit, and I find from reference to the minutes of their last meeting in your journal that it probably will not be held until June. Why can not this association meet at the same time as the American Library Association and affiliate with us? We have now associated with the National Association in this way, the newly organized National Association of Law Libraries, the National Association of State Libraries, the League of Library Commission, and would be very glad indeed to see more of your association.

"Very truly yours,

"J. I. WYER, Jr., *Secretary.*"

The following letter has been received from Dr. Walter R. Steiner:

"Hartford, May 29, 1907.

"MY DEAR MR. HUNTINGTON: I am so situated that I cannot get away to Atlantic City. I regret this very much, and hope to be present at your next gathering. You have a number of papers on your programme, so I think my paper had better be omitted. Shall send it on for your *Journal* after I have read it. For your next meeting I hope to have a paper equally interesting on Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, one of the celebrated Hartford wits. . . .

"With kind regards,

"Very truly,

"WALTER R. STEINER."

Letters have also been received from several other members regretting their inability to be present.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT T. HUNTINGTON, *Secretary.*

On motion, the Report of the Secretary was accepted and ordered on file.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

(For the Year 1906-1907.)

INCOME.

Balance from previous account	$ 29.06
Annual dues, 32 Library Members at $10	320.00
Annual dues, 25 Individual Members at $5	125.00
Total income	$474.06

EXPENDITURES.

For the Exchange	$180.00
Subscription to the JOURNAL	216.00
Printing, E. A. Johnson & Co.	2.00
Printing, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*	32.25
Program, 10th Annual Meeting	9.75
Expenses of Treasurer	3.30
Expenses of Secretary	3.56
Exchange, foreign draft	.16
Total expenditures	$447.02
Cash balance on hand	27.04
	$474.06

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE D. HERSEY,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

MARCIA C. NOYES,
METTA M. LOOMIS,
Auditing Committee.

On motion the report of the Treasurer was accepted and ordered on file.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In making its annual report the Executive Committee herewith presents the report made to it by the Manager of the Exchange.

To the Executive Committee, Association of Medical Librarians:

The following report is presented concerning the work and the present status of the Bureau of Exchange.

During the past year donations have not been solicited as it seemed best to distribute as much as possible of the large stock of material already on hand before making any effort to obtain an additional supply.

The Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings has contributed about 2,000 bound volumes of books and periodicals, and many numbers of journals and reprints. From the American Roentgen Ray Society there have been received 60 volumes of its *Transactions* for the year 1906, to be distributed among the libraries.

In the distribution of the general stock on hand in the Bureau of Exchange, there have been 24 "want lists" of various members to work with. In supplying these wants the following distributions have been made since the last annual meeting:

	Bound Volumes.	Nos. of Journals.
Birmingham Med. Library Association, Birmingham, Ala...	2	0
Cooper Med. College Library, San Francisco, Cal.....	52	363
San Francisco Co. Med. Soc. Library, San Francisco, Cal....	2	0
Lib. of Med. Faculty, Queen's Univ., Kingston, Canada.....	2	0
Lib. of Med. Dept., McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada.....	11	226
Ontario Med. Lib. Association, Toronto, Canada.....	2	29
Lib. of Coll. of P. & S. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.....	30	42
El Paso Co. Med. Soc. Lib., Colorado Springs, Col.....	2	0
Colorado Med. Lib. Assoc., Denver, Col.....	2	0
Pueblo County Med. Library, Pueblo, Col.....	2	0
Lib. of Hartford Med. Soc., Hartford, Conn.....	86	506
Lib. of Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.....	0	0
Quine Library, Coll. of P. & S., Chicago, Ill.....	50	704
Lib. of Rush Med. College, Chicago, Ill.....	12	34
Med. Dept., Free Public Library, Decatur, Ill.....	0	0
Lib. of Morgan Co. Med. Soc., Jacksonville, Ill.....	0	0
Quincy Med. and Library Association, Quincy, Ill.....	2	48
Med. Dept., Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind...	116	597
Orleans Parish Med. Soc. Library, New Orleans, La.....	2	0
Lib. of Coll. of P. and S., Baltimore, Md.....	2	0
Johns Hopkins Hosp. and Med. Sch. Lib., Baltimore, Md....	2	0
Lib. of Med. and Chir. Fac. of State of Maryland, Baltimore.	2	0
Lib. of Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.....	2	0
Woman's Med. Coll. Library, Baltimore, Md.....	2	0
Boston Medical Library, Boston, Mass.....	2	0
Treadwell Lib., Mass. General Hospital, Boston, Mass.....	5	0
Lib. of Fall River Med. Soc., Fall River, Mass.....	2	12
Med. Dept., Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.....	0	0
McLean Hospital Med. Lib., Waverley, Mass.....	2	0
Worcester District Med. Lib., Worcester, Mass.....	2	0
Lib. of Med. Dept., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich....	94	437

Hennepin County Med. Soc. Library, Minneapolis, Minn....	2	0
Lib. of Med. Dept., Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn..	2	49
Lib. of Ramsay Co. Med. Soc., St. Paul, Minn.....	2	0
Kansas City Med. Lib. Assoc., Kansas City, Mo.....	0	0
St. Louis Med. Lib. Association, St. Louis, Mo.....	2	0
New Hampshire State Lib., Med. Dept., Concord, N. H.....	2	36
Trenton Med. Lib. Assoc., Trenton, N. J.....	92	62
New York State Library, Med. Dept., Albany, N. Y.....	129	487
Lib. of Med. Dept., Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	33
Cornell Univ. Med. Coll. Lib., Ithaca Div., Ithaca, N. Y.....	2	0
Lib. of N. Y. Academy of Medicine, New York City.....	2	0
Lib. of N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City.....	2	0
Lib. of Med. Soc. Co. of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1	0
Lib. of Coll. of Med., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.....	46	182
Cincinnati Hospital Library, Cincinnati, O.....	2	0
Cincinnati Med. Lib. Assoc., Cincinnati, O.....	2	0
Cleveland Med. Lib. Assoc., Cleveland, O.....	2	0
Lib. of Coll. of Physicians of Phila., Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	0
Jefferson Coll. Med. Lib., Woman's Auxiliary, Phila., Pa....	2	0
Lib. Pittsburg Acad. of Med., Pittsburg, Pa.....	44	132
Luzerne Co. Med. Soc. Lib., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	152	16
Lib. of York Co. Med. Soc., York, Pa.....	2	0
Lib. of Bureau of Govt. Laboratories, Manila, P. I.....	407	209
Lib. of Rhode Island Med. Soc., Providence, R. I.....	2	0
El Paso Public Lib., Med. Dept., El Paso, Tex.....	0	0
Lib. of Med. Dept., Univ. of Texas, Galveston, Tex.....	44	186
Lib. of Med. Coll. of Virginia, Richmond, Va.....	2	0
Washington State Med. Lib. Assoc., Seattle, Wash.....	2	0
Wheeling Med. Lib. Association, Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	0
Lib. of Milwaukee Med. Soc., Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	0
Superior Med. Library, West Superior, Wis.....	0	0
Bristol Med. Lib., Univ. Coll., Bristol, Eng.....	24	8
Lib. of Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh, Scotland.....	2	0
Lib. of Roy. Coll. of Surgeons, London, Eng.....	2	0
Total	1,464	4,395

Shipments by freight and by express of all this material have been made, for the most part, since the 25th of May.

It will be noted the Exchange has had "want lists" from only 24 of the 65 library members of the Association, and some of these lists have been very small and for a few items only. For the benefit of these and the other members of the Association, a series of monthly lists of material to be disposed of has been inaugurated. The proof of the first of these lists, bearing date of June 1st, is submitted for your approval of this method of distribution. The 500 lots listed represent nearly 5,000 volumes (many of them, of course, being duplicates) arranged on the shelves ready for immediate shipment as soon as the lists are

returned by the members with their wants indicated thereon. The expense of preparing these monthly lists will be paid for out of the regular monthly appropriation of the Exchange.

For the past two years yours Secretary and Manager of the Exchange has been laboring under too heavy a load of multifarious duties, but since the latter part of April the giving up of the business management of the *New York State Journal of Medicine* and of other work which has demanded much of his time has lead to his being able to give to the affairs of the Exchange the attention which they demand.

To facilitate still further the shipment of material from the Exchange, arrangements may be made for the services of a boy during the ensuing months to assist in sorting and distributing the books and journals which are to be sent out.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. HUNTINGTON,
Manager of the Exchange.

June 3, 1907.

The Executive Committee recommend the following names for membership in the Association:

FOR LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP.

Barlow Medical College, Los Angeles, Cal.
Library of the Vigo County Medical Society, Terre Haute, Ind.
Medical Library Association, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
Library of the Physicians' Club of the City of Middletown, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following recommendations are also made:

1. That it is desirable to appoint a committee made up of members in different parts of the country to co-operate with the Secretary in gaining new members for the Association; and that a pamphlet be printed, containing the Constitution and By-Laws, list of members, historical sketch of the Association, etc., to be used together with a sample list of the Exchange in sending out letters and application blanks soliciting new members.

2. That further steps be taken to insure the free receipt by our Library Members of the current files of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, if possible.

3. That the Treasurer furnish to the Manager of the Exchange a list of all those who are delinquent in the payment of their dues, and that no material from the Exchange be sent such delinquents until their dues are paid.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion the Report of the Executive Committee was accepted and ordered on file.

Voted that the names approved by the Executive Committee be elected members of the Association.

Moved that the first recommendation of the Executive Committee in reference to a committee on membership be adopted. The question was raised as to whether the finances of the Association warranted the expense of printing the booklet suggested. Mr. Huntington offered to defray the expenses of compilation and printing. The original motion was then amended limiting the liability of the Association to the expenses of postage and carriage, the printed booklets to be furnished free by Mr. Huntington. Amended motion seconded and carried.

Voted that a committee of one, consisting of the president, Dr. Dock, be authorized to confer with the authorities of the American Medical Association to the end that their journal be sent free to the Library Members of our Association.

Moved that the Secretary write an explanatory letter to those members who are in arrears of dues and request payment of dues, and that those members who are in arrears for three years or more be dropped. Seconded.

Moved to amend that upon prompt payment of current dues, arrears of dues may be remitted at the discretion of the Executive Committee. Amended motion accepted, seconded, and carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Association a committee was appointed to prepare a list of the best books published during the year to serve as a guide for libraries with a limited appropriation in making their purchases of new books. For this committee the chairman, Miss M. R. Charlton, reported that requests had been sent to a number of the larger medical libraries for a list of the new books which had been added during the

year. From the lists returned to the committee the following books were found on

Seven Lists—Cushny's Textbook on Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Forchheimer's Prophylaxis and Treatment of Internal Diseases.

Six Lists—Posey & Spiller's The Eye and Nervous System; Emerson's Clinical Diagnosis; Friedenwald & Ruhrah's Diet in Health and Disease; Moynihan's Abdominal Operations; Osler's Aequanimitas.

Five Lists—Bulkley's Relations of Diseases of the Skin to Internal Disorders; Blake & Reik's Operative Otology; Broadbent's Heart Disease; Fournier's Treatment of Syphilis.

Four Lists—Fowler's Surgery; Bryant & Buck's American Practice of Surgery; Osler's Growth of Truth; Krehl's Clinical Pathology; Binnie's Operative Surgery; Sobotta's Human Anatomy; Bland-Sutton's On Tumors; Prince's Dissociation of a Personality.

Moved that report of committee be accepted. Carried.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. C. P. Fisher, of Philadelphia, introduced the following resolution:

"In consideration of the irregularity of the issue of the 'Proceedings' of the Association during the past few years, I offer the following:

"*Resolved,* That the 'Proceedings' of the Association of Medical Librarians be issued as a separate publication, to be printed and distributed not later than three months after the date of the meeting."

Mr. Huntington reviewed the causes which led to the adoption of the Journal as the official organ of the Association, pointed out the advantages accruing to the Association therefrom, and doubted the advisability of a change at the present time.

After further discussion, Mr. Fisher withdrew his original resolution, and moved that the present form of publication be continued, and that the transactions of the Association be published within three months after the date of the meeting. Motion seconded and carried.

Dr. J. B. Eagleson, of Seattle, offered to place the names of the Library Members of the Association on the free mail-

ing list of *Northwest Medicine*. The proposition was accepted and a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Eagleson.

Mr. Charles Perry Fisher proposed that an official seal be adopted by the Association, and submitted a design for the proposed seal. After inspection of the design submitted, it was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to select a seal for the Association. The Chair appointed on this committee Mr. Fisher, Mr. Huntington and Miss M. R. Charlton.

AMENDMENT.

Action was taken on the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws proposed by Mr. Fisher at the last annual meeting. Moved that Article I, Chapter 1, reading "This Association shall be called the Association of Medical Librarians," be changed to read "This Association shall be called the American Medical Library Association." Motion seconded.

After some discussion, in which it was pointed out that as the work undertaken by the Association was international in its scope it was inadvisable to include the limiting word "American" in the official title of the Association, motion to amend was made that Article I, Chapter 1, of the Constitution and By-Laws should read: "This Association shall be called The Medical Library Association." Amended motion seconded and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. George Dock, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Vice-President—Dr. John H. Musser, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary—Miss Ada Bunnell, of Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer—Dr. George D. Hersey, of Providence, R. I.

Executive Committee—Dr. William Browning, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Charles Perry Fisher, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. John W. Farlow, of Boston, Mass.

Finance Committee—Dr. L. H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Dr. G. N. J. Sommer, of Trenton, N. J.; Dr. J. George Adami, of Montreal, Can.; Dr. George D. Hersey, of Providence, R. I.; Miss Metta M. Loomis, of Chicago, Ill.

At the close of the business meeting the scientific program followed.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"THE *PYRETOLOGIA* OF ROBERT TALBOR: AN EPISODE IN BOOK-HUNTING."

Dr. George Dock, of Ann Arbor, chose the above title for the subject of his presidential address. The paper will be published in full in a subsequent number of the Journal. A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Dock for his interesting address.

PAPER.

"DR. ELISHA NORTH, ONE OF CONNECTICUT'S MOST EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS." By WALTER R. STEINER, of Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Steiner's paper was read by title and will be published in a subsequent number of the Journal.

PAPER.

"EARLY MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN AMERICA." By DR. FRANCIS R. PACKARD, of Philadelphia, Penn.

Dr. Packard's paper was read by title and is published in full on page 96.

PAPER.

"DOCTORS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS COURT." By DR. JAMES P. WARBASSE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Warbasse's paper was read by title and is published on page 65.

PAPER.

"HOW MUCH IS THE LIBRARY APPRECIATED?"

Mr. Charles Perry Fisher, of Philadelphia, read a paper with the above title, which is published on page 109.

Discussion.

Mr. Huntington, of Brooklyn, thought that Mr. Fisher's experience was shared in common by librarians in most localities. The practitioners *actively* interested in the library were apt to be comparatively few, and it had been his observation that similar conditions prevailed in institutions and organizations of all kinds. In the medical library he believed that by personal solicitation and the right words spoken at the right time and place the librarian himself could do most in stimulating the interest and activities of those whose custom it was (if they took interest at all) to "point with pride" and self-complacency at the collection of books gathered through the efforts and sacrifices of others.

Dr. Dock spoke of the exaggerated value some donors placed on old books simply because of the fact that they were

old. Age itself did not necessarily mean value. He cited an anecdote of an old lady in his vicinity who possessed a copy of an old edition of Buchan's "Domestic Medicine" which she knew was very valuable, but which she was willing to sell to the library for $100. She became most distrustful of the library authorities when her offer was politely declined, and she was told that the book had slight, if any, value. In another case a doctor in the country had been led to give to the library a collection of more recent, yet out-of-date, text-books when he was informed that they would not fetch more than five cents apiece in the market. After sending them to the library he got the idea into his head that he had been misinformed as to their value, and wrote and requested that they be sent back to him. Dr. Dock thought one function of the librarian ought to be to explain to people the rapid depreciation in value of old scientific books.

Miss Metta M. Loomis, of Chicago, inquired as to the advisability of the library's sending for books which it did not want.

Mr. Fisher stated that it was his policy to send for everything that was offered. He had a push cart for this purpose and saved the expense of an expressman.

Mr. Huntington thought it unwise ever to refuse a donation to the library, no matter how slight its value.

Mr. Fisher, in response to an inquiry as to what the medical library should keep, stated that he did not believe in keeping a large number of the purely "trade" drug journals. In his case these were turned over to the Library of the College of Pharmacy.

Miss M. C. Noyes, of Baltimore, stated that she thought the medical library should keep these journals.

Dr. J. B. Eagleson, of Seattle, spoke of the desirability of interesting dentists in the medical library, and inquired as to what attempts, if any, had been made in this direction.

Mr. Huntington stated that in Brooklyn the dentists took a very active interest in the medical library. The local dental society met in the medical library building, and the dental section of the library was called "The Library of the Second District Dental Society, being the Dental Section of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings," this latter in recognition of the active interest taken by the dental society in building up this section of the library. The

books were owned by the medical library, but the dental society gave very liberally each year for the purchase and binding of dental books and journals. Members of the dental society were granted the privilege of borrowing books from the library, both medical and dental, the dental society guaranteeing the library against any loss.

PAPER.

"MEDICAL HISTORY REPOSITORIES: A SUGGESTION." By DR. WILLIAM BROWNING, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Browning's paper was read by title and will be published in the JOURNAL.

PAPER.

"THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE."

MR. A. T. HUNTINGTON, of Brooklyn, read a paper with the above title, which is published in full on page 111.

Discussion.

DR. J. B. EAGLESON inquired why the American Medical Association did not take greater interest in the cause of medical libraries.

MR. HUNTINGTON reviewed the action that had been taken in the past in the endeavor to have the *Journal of the Amrican Medical Association* sent free to our members, and stated his opinion that lack of interest in our cause should be attributed to the editor and management of that journal rather than to the members of the American Medical Association as a whole.

DR. DOCK was sure that the House of Delegates were interested, and that the *Journal* would publish willingly any items of interest sent to it concerning medical libraries. He thought that the *Journal* circulated so widely that copies of it were available to even the smallest medical library.

MR. HUNTINGTON considered it most important that the leading journal of the country be sent free to the libraries. It was the aim of our Association to get as many good journals as possible sent free to the libraries. Solicitations along this line have been addressed to the generosity of publishers and their interest in helping to build up throughout the country medical libraries as centers of medical education, medical progress and medical unity. If the representative journal owned by the medical profession itself stood aloof from this

movement, what could reasonably be expected from lay publishers? The greater the number and the higher the tone of the journals sent free to our library members, the more useful does each library and the more valuable does membership in our Association become. The list of free journals should be increased as much as possible, and at the head of this list should stand our national medical journal.

Dr. Dock spoke of the difficulty of securing the foreign medical journals, whose exchange and free list was limited and most carefully made up at the beginning of each year.

DISCUSSION.

"WAYS AND MEANS OF BRINGING THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION INTO CLOSER TOUCH WITH EACH OTHER DURING THE YEAR.

Mrs. Grace W. Myers, of Boston, opened the discussion on this topic by stating her belief that it would be most desirable if the members of the Association could be brought into closer touch, one with another, during the year, and not have to depend upon the few short hours afforded by the occasion of the annual meeting. She hoped the discussion would disclose ways and means by which this desired end might be brought about.

Miss M. R. Charlton, of Montreal, said: "In answer to Mrs. Myers I would suggest one way of bringing the different members into closer touch, and that is that a certain number of us should at once start making an index of the first five volumes of the *Index Medicus*. What a boon it would be to have an index of every five volumes of this work. I would call for four of our members to help in this undertaking, each to pledge themselves to index two of the volumes and have them ready for a certain date. It is time for us to show that we are anxious to do work of this kind. I will leave this to be voted upon."

Mr. Fisher inquired if there were four members who were willing to pledge themselves to undertake this task. He stated that it had been proposed that the College of Physicians have a reference librarian, such as is provided in the larger public libraries to look up references, etc.

Dr. J. George Adami, of Montreal, asked who would print such an index as had been suggested after it had been made.

Dr. George D. Hersey, of Providence, spoke of the increasing interest being taken in bibliographical research and the demand made upon the medical library to look up and

supply references. Where such work was done the utility of the medical library was greatly increased among the local readers.

Mrs. Myers referred to the bulletin bibliographies she had been in the habit of preparing on the subjects which were occupying current attention, and this had been the subject of a paper previously read by her before the Association. (*Vide* her "Notes on the Bulletin Work of One Library." *Bull. Assoc. Med. Librarians*, 1902, i, pp. 33-35.) She thought it would be well if bibliographies and information of this kind could be distributed and made available to all the members of the Association.

Mr. Huntington pointed out that the Journal supplied a medium for the dissemination of such material, and the interchange of ideas and questions among librarians in the interval between the annual meetings of the Association. Its columns were always open to material of this nature, and it had been a source of disappointment that contributions, items, questions, etc., on medical library topics, had not been more generally sent in by the librarians for publication. Practically every item of this kind, not provided by annual meetings of the Association, had been either written by the editor himself or secured as a result of direct personal solicitation.

Dr. L. H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, considered as the prime object of the Association the distribution of medical literature among its members, and did not think the discussion of library methods and the interesting of others in the use of the library of so great importance.

Mrs. Myers differed in opinion, and thought the discussion of administrative, etc., problems was of great value to the members.

Mr. Fisher spoke the the bureau established at Washington where references were looked up, translations made, etc., the cost being paid by the worker needing such service, and who was not willing to do it himself even when the materials were furnished by the library.

Dr. Dock stated that the careful worker making an exhaustive study of any subject was not satisfied with the selected bibliography of the special topic but must needs see the original articles. The casual reader, however, was satisfied with much less, and for him, generally, all that was necessary was for the librarian to give him the latest text-

book on the subject, supplemented by a few of the most recent journal articles.

Miss M. C. Noyes, of Baltimore, stated that she had seen items to the effect that there was a probability that the Carnegie Institution would discontinue the publication of the *Index Medicus*, and that she thought the Association should take some action to the end that this publication should not again be discontinued.

Mr. Fisher stated that he was informed by credible authority that the continued publication of the *Index Medicus* did not depend upon the amount of money received from outside subscriptions. The call recently sent out by the Carnegie Institution in its behalf was issued for the purpose of stimulating interest in the publication. He was sure that the *Index Medicus* would be continued.

Dr. Dock stated his opinion that the matter was not a question to be met by resolutions passed by the Association. Members should show their interest by endeavoring to obtain a creditable support for the publication.

Dr. Adami thought each librarian should bring the matter to the attention of the doctors in each locality, and urge those of them who were able to subscribe personally for the *Index Medicus*.

At this juncture the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treaurer reported that they had done so and found them correct. Report of committee accepted and the committee discharged with thanks.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Huntington for the time and attention he had devoted to the affairs of the Association.

Dr. Adami stated that they were about to rebuild the medical library at McGill University, Montreal, and that he would be thankful if the members of the Association would send him ideas and plans.

Mr. Fisher referred to a paper he had read before the Association on this subject, and the discussion thereon. (*Vide* "Some Points in the Interior Arrangement and Construction of a Building for a Special Library." Med. Lib. & Hist. Jour., 1906, iv, pp. 107-112; 132-133.)

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*, the time and place for the next meeting to be determined by the Executive Committee.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ST. LOUIS MEDICAL HISTORY CLUB.

STATED MEETING, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

A meeting of the Club was held Thursday evening, October 25, 1906, at the St. Louis Medical Library. There were present Drs. Allison, Baldwin, J. M. Ball, G. Baumgarten, Boisliniére, Clopton, Eycleshymer, Grindon, Hinrichs, Homan, Lutz, Lyon, Millican, Moore, Steele, Wall, Warfield and Whelpley. Dr. Otto A. Wall was elected to the Chair.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley read a manuscript poem written on the fly-leaf of a book by Dr. Jonathan Potash, of Baltimore, dated 1810. The lines were entitled, "On Seeing Bad Spelling by a Doctor."

Dr. Grindon spoke of the recent death of two eminent dermatologists, Prof. Dr. Isidor Neumann, of Vienna, and Prof. Dr. Philip J. Pick, of Prague, and of the work accomplished by them.

Dr. F. J. Lutz read a paper on "The Life and Work of Laurence Heister."

In the discussion which followed, Dr. J. Moores Ball corrected the reader about the origin of the cataract operation. In reply to a question, he stated that couching the lens for cataract dated from the fourth century.

Dr. Ball exhibited a collection of recently acquired medical prints, and read an interesting sketch of the life of Julius Casserius.

Dr. Grindon translated an account of the life of Arnold of Villanova, which was on the back of one of these prints. The prints were passed about for the inspection of the members present.

It was moved by Dr. George Homan that Dr. LeGrand Atwood be requested to read a paper on "The Early Medical History of St. Louis." This was carried by vote, and the Secretary was requested to notify Dr. Atwood of the Club's desire.

Dr. Ball suggested that the Club occasionally seize any favorable opportunity to buy fine medical engravings, and have them suitably framed and hung in the Medical Library Building.

MEDICAL LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS

EDITED BY

ALBERT TRACY HUNTINGTON

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Vol. 5 June, 1907 No. 2

EDITORIAL.

ON THE SELECTION OF TITLES FOR MEDICAL PAPERS.

NEISSER is quoted* as the author of an open letter, sent to the principal medical journals of Germany, in which he pleads with medical writers to make the titles of their papers more concrete, in order that the titles may indicate more precisely to the seeker the exact nature and scope of the article.

"For instance," he says, "instead of the title, 'Calomel Salve in Prevention of Syphilis,' write, 'Efficacy' or 'Non-efficacy of Calomel Salve,' etc.; instead of 'Administration of Mercury by the Rectum,' write 'Inefficacy of Rectal Mercurial Treatment'; instead of 'A New Remedy for Gonorrhea,' why not name the remedy and state at the same time whether the writer's experience with it has been favorable or the reverse? . . . The worst of all titles," he adds, "are those, such as 'Therapeutic Notes,' 'Clinical Experiences,' and the titles in

J. Am. M. Assoc., 1907, xlvii, p. 1200.

which an affection is called by a new name without reference to the name under which it has previously been recorded." He cites as an example of the latter, "Tuberculosis cutis prurignosa," remarking how much better it would have been to have written "Tuberculosis cutis prurignosa, the so-called Urticaria perstans." "One glance at the title would then have informed the reader—and likewise the larger multitude of non-readers—exactly what the author was aiming it. Even those most interested in a subject are unable to read all the periodicals, the archives and journals, weeklies and monthlies, centralblatts and yearbooks, all the time, but when they have occasion to read up on any special subject they are grateful indeed to those who make their sifting of the literature as easy as possible for them. The best way to do this is to make the titles of the articles a reflection in condensed form of their actual concrete contents, not a vague generalization." The titles need not be any longer, as a rule. He commends heartily the habit of appending a good summary of the article, adding that if authors omit this they cannot complain if their communications fail to attract the attention they deserve.

He also expresses dissatisfaction with the articles printed without paragraphs or headlines. This he finds very often in English works, and he says that it makes the reading of the articles very difficult for him, adding that frequent paragraphs, numbering or lettering the different parts of the article, and the occasional use of black letter type would make it much easier to read the article and to discern the drift of the author's ideas, even when hastily scanning the article. Those works will be read the most eagerly and the most frequently which realize some of the above suggestions.

In conclusion, he expresses his abhorrence of the footnotes which say merely *l. c.* (*loco citato,* in the place above cited), requiring long and weary search, perhaps, for the original citation. He continues: "Some authors add a bibliography without citing names or without references to the titles in the text, so that such a tail-piece, parading as an evidence of the literary and collecting industry of the author (or of some one paid for looking up the references) is absolutely useless to any one. A bibliography is valuable only as it saves future readers the trouble of hunting up the references. Consequently, the contents of each work cited should be indicated in some way. This might be done by adding a brief summary

of the article to each title, or by grouping them according to the phases of the subject. Quoting rare and practically inaccessible periodicals, transactions, and the like, has scarcely more than decorative value. At least, they should be accompanied by the indication of some accessible periodical in which an abstract of the article can be found."

If the medical author will take heed and profit by Neisser's suggestion, the seeker after what is the important literature in his special line of research will be spared many a weary hour in wading through a large number of papers whose very titles, were they clearly definitive of the exact scope and nature of the articles, would immediately exclude them from profitless examination as not being germane to the subject under investigation.

Allbutt, in his "Notes on the Composition of Scientific Papers"* (a little manual which should be carefully studied by the many medical writers who are conscious of the deficiencies in composition and style of their own writings, and which might be perused with profit by those also whose self-satisfaction of their own "literary" or scientific productions is shared to no very noticeable degree by disinterested readers), maintains that "a concise and pointed title precludes similar virtues in the essay; a weak or diffuse title, on the other hand, foreshadows a loose and vague argument. Many titles, again, which give the indications or the argument well enough, are designed to comprehend too much, more than is necessary to denote the subject; or are too heavily loaded with technical terms. First impressions are strong impressions; a title ought, therefore, to be well studied, and to give, so far as its limits permit, a precise indication of what is to come."

NOTES AND NEWS.

The bronze memorial tablet to the late Dr. James R. Chadwick, for thirty years librarian of the Boston Medical Library, has been placed upon the walls of Holmes Hall, in the Boston Medical Library. A reproduction of this tablet, published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (1907, clvi, p. 448), shows a plain classical border, a wreath enclosing a medallion portrait, and a Latin inscription: "Jacobo Read Chadwick, 1834-1905; Conditori, Bibliothecario, 1875-1905; Cuius haec bibliotheca monumentum."

* London, Macmillan & Co., 1905.

NEW JOURNALS.

Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology. Issued by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. (Published irregularly.) Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1, 1907. Liverpool, University Press; London, Williams & Norgate. Per volume, 10s. 6d.

Folia Therapeutica. A Periodical Journal Relating to Modern Therapeutics and Pharmacology for Medical Practitioners. Edited by A. Baginsky and J. Snowman. Published quarterly. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan., 1907. London, J. Bale, Sons & Danielsson. Yearly, 1s.

Folia Urologica. Internationales Archiv f. d. Krankheiten der Harnorgane. Hrsg. von J. Israel. Vol. 1, No. 1, June, 1907. Leipzig, Dr. Werner Klinkhardt. Yearly, Mks. 25.

Internationale medicinische Revue. Organ f. praktische Aerzte. Red., H. Neumann. Vol. 1, No. 1 (April, 1907). Berlin, L. Simon. Yearly, Mks. 6.

Pacific (The) Pharmacist. An Independent Journal Devoted to Scientific Pharmacy and the Interests of the Drug Trade. W. M. Searby, Editor. Vol. 1, No. 1, May, 1907. Published Monthly. San Francisco, Cal., The Galen Pub. Co., 410 Kearny St. Yearly, $1.50; Single Copies, 15 cents.

United States Naval Medical Bulletin. For the Information of the Medical Department of the Service. Limited to Professional Matters as Observed by Medical Officers at Stations and on board Ships in every part of the World, and Pertaining to the Physical Welfare of the Naval Personnel. Issued Quarterly. Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1907. Washington, D. C., Gov. Ptg. Office.

Zeitschrift f. den Ausbau der Entwicklungslehre. Hrsg. von R. H. Francé, *et al.* Published monthly. Vol. 1, No. ½, Jan., 1907. Stuttgart, Franckh's Verlag. Per number, Mks., 1.20.

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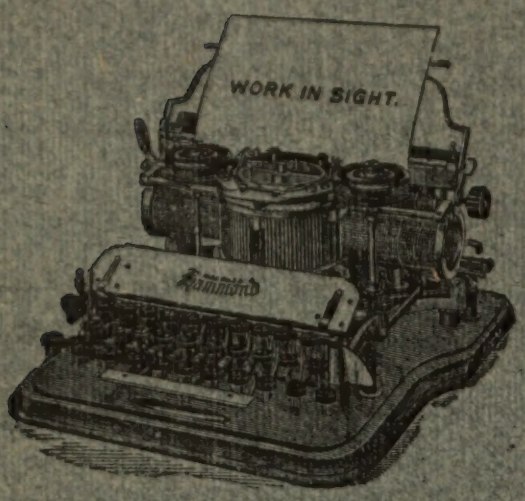

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